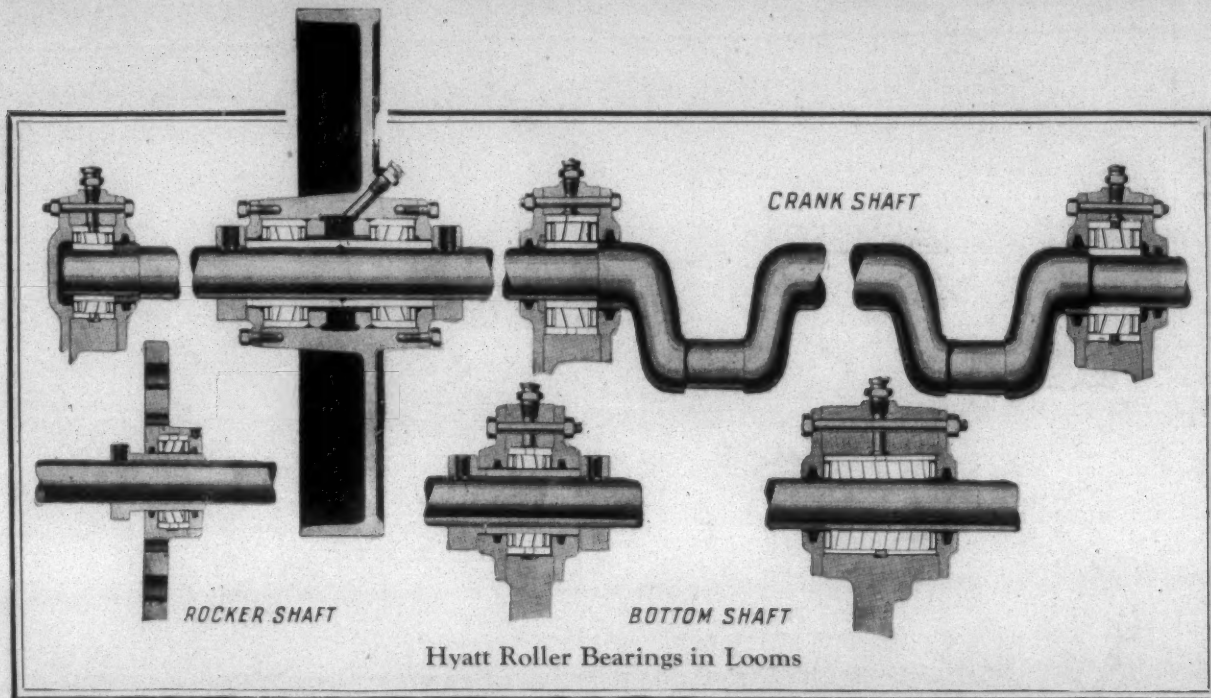


SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. 35

CHARLOTTE, N. C., FEBRUARY 21, 1929

No 25



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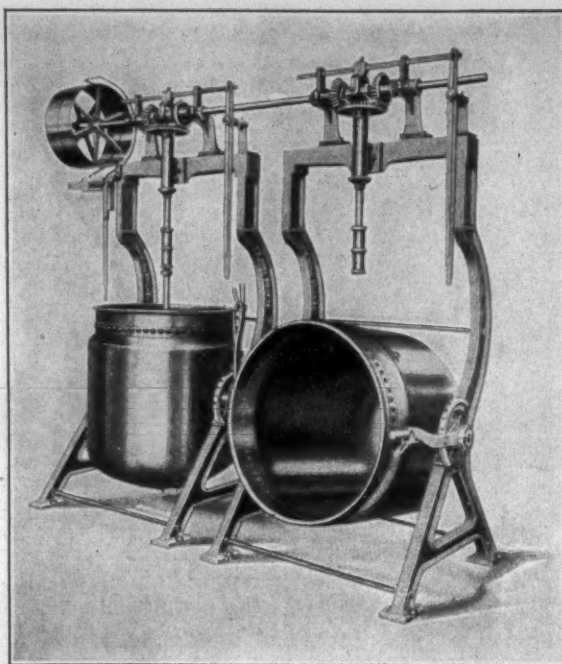
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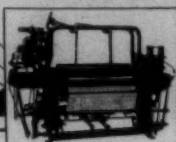
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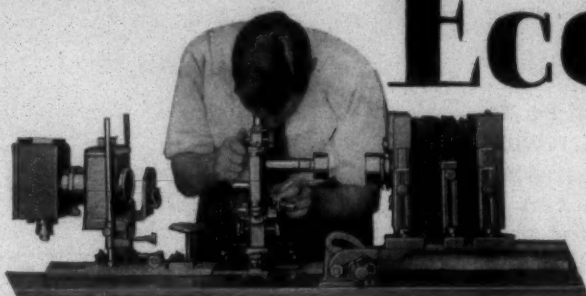
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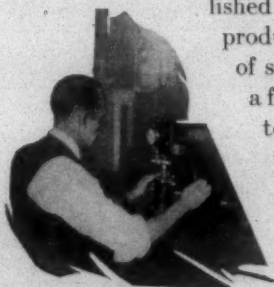
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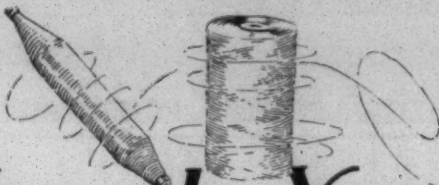
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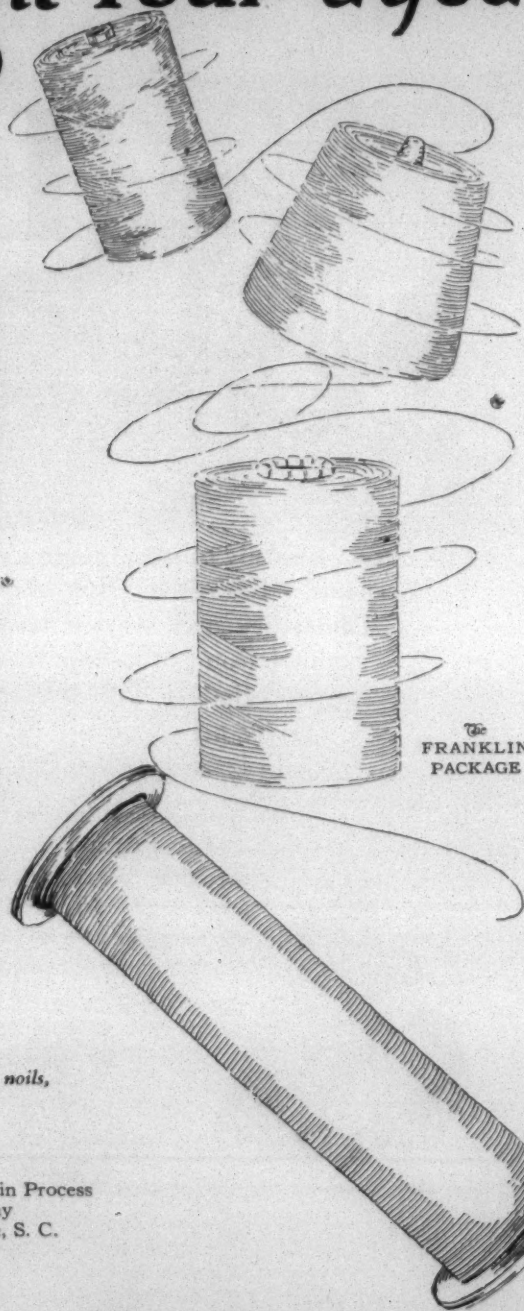


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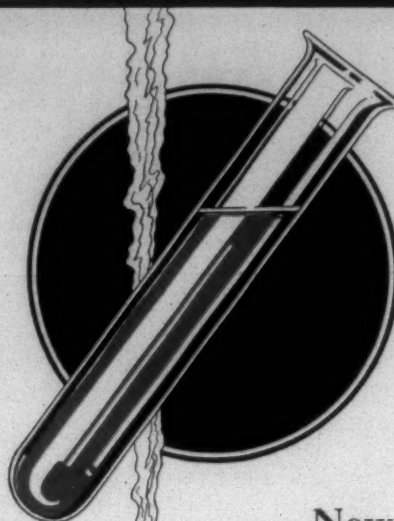
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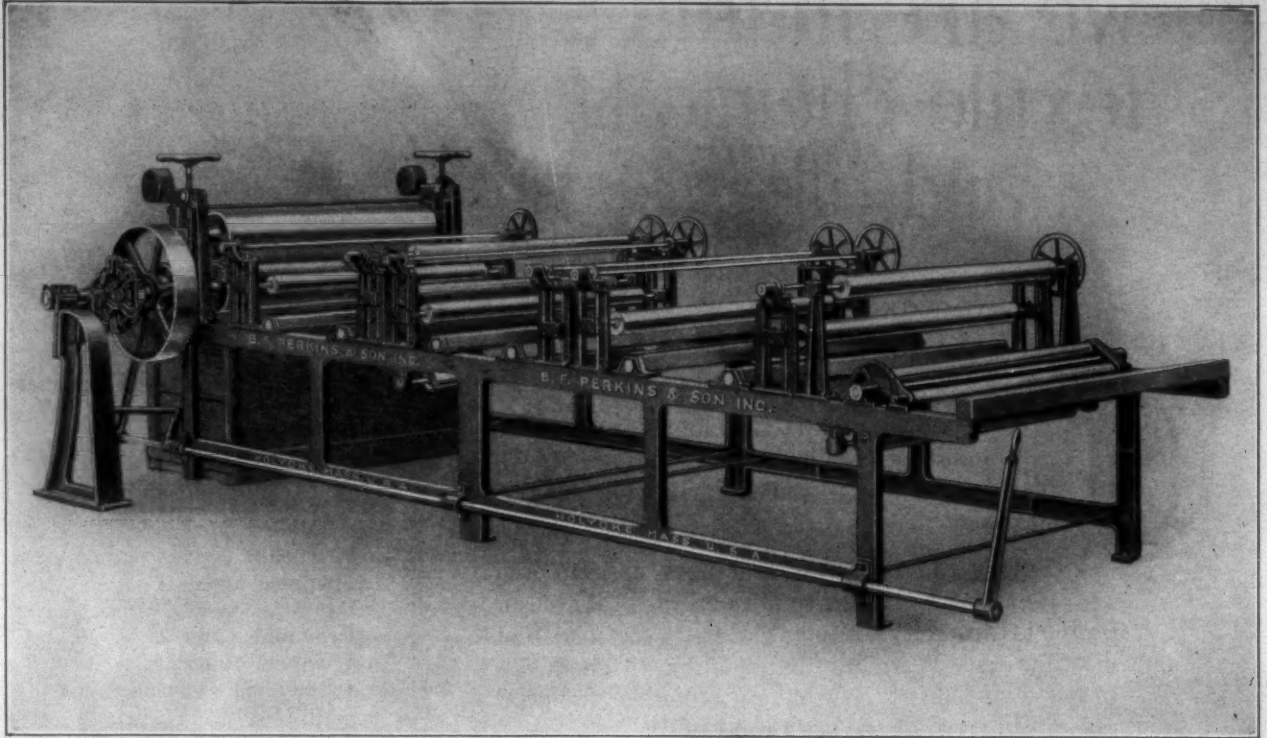
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SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

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CHARLOTTE, N. C., FEBRUARY 21, 1929

No. 25

Weavers Meet at Spartanburg

The Weavers Division of the Southern Textile Association, meeting at the Franklin Hotel, Spartanburg, S. C., on Friday, February 15th, held two very interesting and instructive sessions. The attendance was large in spite of a rainy day, and much interest was shown in the discussions.

E. A. FRANKS, superintendent of the Dunean Mills, Greenville, S. C., who is chairman of the fine weaving group of the Division, presided, assisted by W. A. Black, general chairman. Mr. Franks and Mr. Black succeeded in developing a very active discussion of a number of important questions on weaving.

After the opening formalities, Mr. Franks stated there would be no attempt to divide the sessions into a discussion of plain weaving and plain weaving, as has been the previous custom. In opening the discussion Mr. Franks stated:

CHAIRMAN FRANKS: The first question is, "What is the best method of cleaning looms, taking in consideration the appearance of the loom, the cost, and the quality of the cloth?" Somebody tell us the best method.

C. B. SHIPPEY, Riverdale Mills: We just use loom cleaners with brushes, that is the way we handle it. We have one to clean when the warp is off, and others to stop the loom and clean them off. I feel that is better than using the blowing-off system; we save more black oil and more seconds by that than any other method I have used.

Question: Mr. Shippey, how many looms do you take care of and how often do you get over them, and what do you have to pay?

MR. SHIPPEY: We get over them about every eight or ten days. We have about six or seven hundred looms in a room.

Question: Do I understand from your answer that you do not use the blow pipe at all?

MR. SHIPPEY: No, sir.

CHAIRMAN FRANKS: How many of you use the air system? Most everybody. Do you have any black oil? Is H. G. Smith here? I have been informed that you do both—that you blow off in one room and use brushes in another.

H. G. SMITH, Overseer Weaving, Beaumont Manufacturing Company, Spartanburg: I have 320 looms running now; 636 when all are running, and I clean with a brush. On account of the water that condenses with the air I find that our looms are in just about as bad shape when we get over them as when we start, because the blowers sticks everything to the loom, and you have to take a brush to get it off. In the other room, where we clean with the brush, we started in when they were new and have kept them in pretty good shape. My seconds will run about two per cent higher on account of oil where I blow off than they will where I clean with a brush. That two per cent I would say is oil. If I were

going to build a mill where I would have weaving I would not advise any blow-off system. It costs a little more to clean with a brush than with the blow-off system. We have one man that cleans 300 looms with the blow-off system and have two men on 320 looms with the brush; in other words, we have three men. It costs a little more to clean with the brush, but I believe it is worth it.

Question: Has anyone tried the vacuum system? Tell us about that.

E. L. CANTRELL, Overseer Weaving, Alexander Manufacturing Company, Forest City, N. C.: We tried the vacuum system for a while but found it was not strong enough; it did not take off the lint.

CHAIRMAN FRANKS: You know Edison said the other day that we do not know anything about anything. I believe the day will come when we shall clean off by vacuum.

W. H. HARDEMAN, Weaver, Newberry Mill, Newberry, S. C.: I am assuming everybody in here is a weaver and assume everybody is using some clean-off system. I should like to hear from the others, because frankly I am having trouble and would like to hear it discussed.

W. W. COBB, Superintendent, Norris Cotton Mill, Catechee, S. C.: If you want to use the best system, I believe it is the brush. If the executive of the mill does not regard the cost I think there is no question but that the brush is the better way to clean off, but we know the thing that enters into the manufacture of cloth more today than ever before is cost. I guess the rest of you hear something about cost; I know I do. I believe there is no question, no argument, that if you do not regard the cost the brush is better; and I believe the brush will overbalance it if you take into consideration seconds. You know we have to sell seconds for less than firsts, and you get nothing in the end; you are just fooling yourself if you blow off the looms. We used it in a mill where every six months we would have to take kerosene and a rag and send a man in there to clean them off.

MR. A.: The biggest trouble we have right now is not only oil but water. That is why I wanted it discussed. If some of these fellows will tell how to get that water out I would like to hear it. We have quite a bit of water in our air, especially on days like this. We go over our looms every day; we have three men. We used to clean by brush, but that is quite expensive, and we cut it down to three men. Our seconds run about two per cent.

J. F. BLACKWELL, Cloth Room Overseer, Whitney Manufacturing Company, Whitney, S. C.: Mr. Chairman, I wish you would let each person here express his feeling towards this blow-off system. I would suggest that you put it in a motion and see who is in favor of the blow-pipe and who is not.

W. H. BURNHAM, Salesman, Parks-Cramer Company, Charlotte, N. C.: I am not a weaver, but I have installed many air-cleaning systems, and those of you who are

troubled with condensation have lack of proper equipment to cool the air before it enters the room. Condensation forms on the inside of the pipe lines. Now, if you will install an ample air-cooler, after your air enters the compressor, to cool that air, you will not be troubled with condensation. Some of you are feeding about five times the amount of oil that is necessary. Take, for instance, the six by eight machine, which is the average. It requires only three drops of oil, and I look around and find them using twenty-five or thirty. So if you will put in an air-cooler of ample size it will do away with condensation, and then use only as much oil as is necessary.

Air Pressure

CHAIRMAN FRANKS: What pressure do you use?

F. D. LOCKMAN, Superintendent, Monarch Mill, Lockhart, S. C.: We use 80 pounds.

MR. C.: We use 80 pounds. It is not that much at the nozzle; it is 80 pounds at the compressor.

M. B. LANCASTER, Superintendent, Pacolet Manufacturing Company, Pacolet, S. C.: We use 65.

MR. D.: We use 70.

L. H. HOLCOMB, Overseer Weaving, Rhodhiss Mill, Rhodhiss, N. C.: We use 72.

CHAIRMAN FRANKS: I will ask this question—do you wash the oil that you put on with the blow pipe out in the cloth room?

MR. LOCKMAN: I do.

Other Members: We try to.

MR. E.: We have some trouble with the dyeing.

CHAIRMAN FRANKS: Did you ever take the time that you put in in the cloth room and see what it costs you and then see what it would amount to if you put it on the brush-off? It would amount to as much if you blow-off and then put in more time in the cloth room. You think you are getting it cheaper, but you are not if you are washing it off.

MR. F.: It should be added on to the cost of blowing off, I think.

CHAIRMAN FRANKS: Absolutely. If you clear off with a brush and eliminate the cost of this washing off in the cloth room, I do not see where there is any difference in the cost. Of course, it puts it on a different department.

MR. G.: It charges it up to the cloth room.

CHAIRMAN FRANKS: Some of you try and see if, instead of washing off the oil that comes from the blow pipe, you can keep off that oil by cleaning with a brush. That is a good test to make.

Adding Tallow to Potato Starch

The next question is, "In making potato starch size, when should the tallow be added, before the boiling point is reached or afterwards?" Now, I imagine that would come up in the fancy class, because most people in print numbers use corn starch. When one speaks about potato starch your mind runs back to fancy weaving, although I admit some use potato starch on plain weaving. How many in here use potato starch? Very few. I will ask Henry Lawrence, of the Drayton Mills, to answer that.

HENRY LAWRENCE, Drayton Mills: I think the starch should be put in the kettle and stirred up until it comes to a boil, then put in the tallow.

MR. HARDEMAN: I will ask the gentleman this question—why?

MR. LAWRENCE: That is a hard question to answer. The reason why I do it is that it seems to work better that way.

MR. BURNHAM: I think it is better to put in the starch and stir it up for about thirty minutes and then put in the steam. It gives better results, I think.

CHAIRMAN FRANKS: I do not agree with any of you. I believe that whatever you are going to use, if you are

using a compound or if you are using a gum, you should put a little water in your kettle to start with and you should put your compound or gum and tallow in. Start your stirrers and run in just enough steam to warm that stuff up. Stir until thoroughly mixed, then run in the amount of water that you think you will need to start with. Keep the stirrers running all the time. All this tallow and gum will be in there all the time. Then add your starch and let it mix. Turn your steam in just a little and let it simmer that way for thirty minutes before you turn the steam in; then turn the steam in and cook it until it is done. Then measure it to see if you have the amount of size you want when you get done, or not. If not, turn in water and boil for a few minutes until you get the amount of size you want. I do not believe you will ever make two kettles of size alike unless you do this.

Has anyone else something to say on this? What about Walt Shannon? You run potato starch.

Another Method

W. B. SHANNON, Great Falls, S. C.: We do not do exactly as you say you do, but pretty close to it. We run our water in to the amount we think we ought to have starch, then put in the tallow and compound, then stir, then put in the starch and stir all together until we think we have a good mixture, then turn in the steam and let it come to a boil. We time it from the time it comes to a boil and cook an hour and a half, and we get a pretty good size.

CHAIRMAN FRANKS: You put your starch and compound and water all in together and stir and then turn the steam in?

MR. SHANNON: Yes.

CHAIRMAN FRANKS: Did you ever look in the kettle about the time it comes to a boil and see a hunk of tallow on top there?

MR. SHANNON: I never noticed it.

CHAIRMAN FRANKS: Then look for it.

MR. HARDEMAN: I believe, Mr. Franks, you said you put in the compound first?

CHAIRMAN FRANKS: Yes, with a little water.

MR. HARDEMAN: Then you put a little steam in?

CHAIRMAN FRANKS: Yes, to warm it up.

MR. HARDEMAN: Then put the starch in?

CHAIRMAN FRANKS: No; draw in the water and mix it up.

MR. HARDEMAN: That throws you back to cold water?

CHAIRMAN FRANKS: Yes.

MR. HARDEMAN: Then you add your starch?

CHAIRMAN FRANKS: Yes.

MR. HARDEMAN: Then when you put your starch in the water is cold?

CHAIRMAN FRANKS: Yes.

Cooking the Starch

L. E. WOFFORD, Night Superintendent, Inman Mills, Inman, S. C.: The gentleman said he cooked his starch an hour and a half. Do you cook yours any certain length of time?

CHAIRMAN FRANKS: No, I cook mine until it is done.

MR. WOFFORD: How long does that take?

A. It varies. It is not done until it comes to a clear blue. It may take an hour and a half or two hours and a half. The reason is that we do not have the same amount of steam at all times, and we may have wet steam or dry steam. The reason why we do not put in right away the amount of water that we want of size is that the steam varies.

R. E. BUCK, JR., Salesman, Charlotte, N. C.: The idea is to get the starch thoroughly mixed in the solution. I do not think it matters when you put your com-

pound in, so long as the compound does not form cakes in the starch or the starch does not lump. The idea is to get the starch thoroughly mixed in the solution, and then I think it would be better to add the compound either just before it comes to a boil or right after it comes to a boil—just so you get it thoroughly mixed.

MR. H.: I recently received a very interesting article on the cause of shedding, by a man named Govier. I was talking to Mr. Burnham over here about it. He mentioned that you ought to mix the starch with lukewarm water and then put in the compound. He said he tried that out and did not have to use as much starch—got by with about six pounds less. His only explanation is that the grease forms a coating around the starch and all the starch granules are not thoroughly cooked. Another explanation is that some of the ingredients in the compound are volatile and go off in the steam and you do not get the effects in there.

CHAIRMAN FRANKS: Please go over that again.

MR. H.: He mixed the starch with lukewarm water, starting with a certain amount of water, and brought the starch up to the boiling point and cooked it. He did not mix in the compound or tallow or anything until he got through cooking. He found he got better cooked size and did not have to use as much starch.

CHAIRMAN FRANKS: I can see where that is true; it is the same thing I said a while ago. I can see where it is wrong to put the starch in and turn the steam in. But I can not agree with him on putting the compound in last, because that is to me like a man salting his victuals after they are cooked. It will not get thoroughly in there; it will not mix.

MR. H.: Mr. Govier said in his article that it is not necessary to cook the compound. Then there is the other reason I mentioned, that all these preservatives are volatile, and you lose the effect. I can see where it might form a coating around the starch and the granules will not be exploded.

Cold Water for Mixing

W. A. BLACK, Superintendent, Beaumont Manufacturing Company, Spartanburg, S. C.: I have been making sizing since I was a boy and have burned my arms many a time around the slashing kettle. I have tried many experiments with potato and corn starch. In my experience there is absolutely no difference as to when and how you put in your compounds. The all-important thing, in my experience, is cold water to mix your starch. That is important; the colder the water, the better; I would prefer ice-cold water. The first thing is to get your starch in and get it mixed in cold water. Then you can add your ingredients any time between then and when you start cooking, as you like, but you all know we can not mix the starch unless we have cold water. Then after the starch is mixed add the tallow and compound and boil it for the length of time necessary, whether potato or corn starch. I do not believe it will make any difference when you put the compound in; the all-important thing is cold water to mix your starch. Brother Franks will have to show me. Mix your starch with cold water and then put in the compound.

CHAIRMAN FRANKS: That is just my idea, as I said. I knew a mill one time that was doing it the other way. They were getting a thousand pounds of floor sweeps a week, and we cut it down to less than 300. At that time they were paying a dollar a pound for the cotton that was going in there, and we saved \$700 a week for the mill.

MR. SHANNON: You were right, Mr. Chairman, when you said one time it would take a certain length of time to cook the starch and another time it would take a different length of time. The reason I said an hour and a

half is that you have to have a set time for your slasher man. If you tell him to cook it until it is done he might cook it four hours. It is hard for him to know when it is done; sometimes it is pretty hard for us weavers to tell when it is done. The reason for setting a time is to be sure it gets done. Then he will have to use his judgment.

Shedding

W. A. WALL, Lancaster, S. C.: Why do we have more shedding off in one alley than another? Sometimes there is more shedding in this alley, sometimes more in that; sometimes it reverses. Go back to your room and look at it, after you have swept up. Why does it do it?

Question: Do you mean the whole alley or looms here and there?

MR. WALL: The whole alley.

MR. I.: Sometimes you may have a fixer who fastens the harness too tight. A high whip roll and drop wires will cut it off a good deal more. Putting the harness too low will do it, because the baseboard will chafe it off.

MR. McABEE: All of you who drove an automobile last Saturday night know that fog is choppy. Humidity in a mill is choppy; the damp side will shed more, and the dry side will not shed as much.

Question: How many have shedding off, Mr. Franks?

CHAIRMAN FRANKS: Is there anybody in here that does not have shedding off? Mr. Garner, of Inman, can't you tell us something about this size business? Can't you tell us why one alley will knock off more than another?

W. T. GARNER, Weaver, Inman Mills, Inman, S. C.: I have never noticed it doing that. It may do it, but I have never noticed it. I have been doing sizing for a long time.

CHAIRMAN FRANKS: Mr. Hardeman, have you noticed it?

MR. HARDEMAN: I don't know that I have.

CHAIRMAN FRANKS: Tell us what you think about it, Mr. Wofford?

Temperature of Vat

MR. WOFFORD: I think a heap of times it is the temperature that is kept in the vat and at different times changing the blanket. If you change the blanket you will not have just the same size when that blanket goes on new as when it is on three or four days. With a new blanket you will not have the same effect with those warps as where they run three or four days. One gentleman mentioned the harness a while ago. That has something to do with it, but I find the temperature that is kept in the vat and changing the blankets has more to do with it than anything I have seen.

CHAIRMAN FRANKS: That is a pretty good reason, but I can not see why it would all get on one alley.

Question: Why not try changing sweepers and see if that would not help?

MR. J.: I should like to hear from Mr. Lockman.

MR. LOCKMAN: I have noticed that but decided after a while I was just fooling myself and that there was just as much shedding in this alley as in that and it just deposited itself under the back, either caused by back draft or else the sweeper was skipping alleys. I don't think I have more shedding in one alley than another, but it just gets in a different place and looks worse.

CHAIRMAN FRANKS: That might be the solution; it might be the light.

MR. LOCKMAN: The draft will deposit it here in one alley and somewhere else in another.

CHAIRMAN FRANKS: We can see it better in some alleys than in others, too.

MR. LOCKMAN: Yes.

MR. WOFFORD: You can find out about that by put-

ting a large sheet of brown paper in both alleys under each loom where it falls. You will find there will be no difference, but it will fall more on one side than on the other. You will find more in damp places than in dry places. I don't know how to analyze it, whether it is the warp, the whip roll, the harness, or what.

Question: Do you say where it is wet you would have more?

MR. WOFFORD: Dry or wet one, I don't know which. (Laughter.) That is something I want to learn. I know there is a difference; I have seen them measure it.

CHAIRMAN FRANKS: What do you think, Mr. Harde-
man?

MR. HARDEMAN: That is a rather puzzling question. There is something to what this gentleman said; the humidity might possibly have something to do with it. I agree with the other man, too, who said the sweepers might have something to do with it.

J. H. CAMPBELL, Overseer Weaving, Broad River Mills, Blacksburg, S. C.: I notice when I go in the first thing in the morning, when I get my eyes open, when I go down a broad alley I can see more shedding on one side than on the other. In the afternoon, if I start back up that alley the same way, I find more on the other side. I think it is just the way the light is shining at that particular time; I think that is the reason you see it more on one side than on the other. I believe the light in the room has more to do with it than any other thing.

Does Shedding Vary With Season?

CHAIRMAN FRANKS: We got to talking here about starch and one thing and another and got right up to one of the questions we were going to ask: "Do you notice any more shedding of lint and starch this year in your weave room than you had last season?" Mr. Cobb?

MR. COBB: I think we shall get some more, for the fact—I don't know whether you notice it or not, but the tendency now is for ginners to want that \$3.00 or \$3.50 a bale for ginning and speed up the gin, and you get more gincut fibers. Therefore, you will have more shedding, from the fact that you have more of the broken fibers or damaged fibers—not only damaged in the mill through beaters, etc., but from the high speed of the gin. If you go back home and take a sample of cotton that you think is middling cotton, take up a sample and pull it like that, it will just go off in the air. That is due to high speed of the gin, and I believe it is more prevalent recently than it has been in years previous.

Gin Cut Fibers

CHAIRMAN FRANKS: Mr. Converse, are you bothered with that?

S. W. CONVERSE, Superintendent, Clifton Manufacturing Company, Clifton, S. C.: I believe we have more shedding, but we notice it more in the card room than in the weave room. I believe it is in the cotton—short fibers.

CHAIRMAN FRANKS: I don't know. A good way to tell short fibers is to take it up in your fingers, clip them like a banjo string, and flip them with your finger like that, and if they fly it is short fibers.

Percentage of Sweeps

MR. HARDEMAN: How many men check up on their sweeps every day? In other words, what is the percentage of sweeps to an average of 1,200 looms? That is right along this line of shedding. I am asking that for information.

MR. CONVERSE: Last year, night and day, with 1,040 looms, we had .5 of one per cent.

L. C. STONE: The first six months of this year our weave rooms averaged .5 of one per cent, the second six months .50 per cent. 13s yarn.

MR. K.: Last year, on print cloths, we ran from .5

per cent to 1.5 per cent, which was the highest.

Question: Does the filling waste enter into this waste, or is it just the chafing of the warp? Do your fillers throw the waste down on the floor?

CHAIRMAN FRANKS: The question is, Do they pick the waste—is it just the weave-room waste?

MR. K.: Yes.

Trucks for Battery Fillers

CHAIRMAN FRANKS: Let us take up another of these questions. "In mills with the multiple system, is it found practical to use trucks for battery filler hands?" Mr. Wofford says they do.

MR. L.: I have worked in two different mills, and we did not find it practical to use trucks. We used an apron. One mill had home-made trucks, and another mill had little ball-bearing trucks, and in neither place did the battery hands want to use the trucks.

MR. M.: We have the multiple loom system, and find it is an advantage to use trucks. We know filling batteries is a good little job, especially with aprons around; you have no idea how many pounds a day it puts on the battery hands to carry fillings. We have trucks that can be adjusted to whatever size is necessary. We find it is much better and not as hard on the battery hands when they do not have to carry filling.

MR. WOFFORD: We have trucks, too. Some of our alleys are so small the trucks are in the way. We insist on using trucks, but some girls will slip around six or seven looms and carry the filling.

E. H. THOMAS, Overseer Weaving, Abbeville Cotton Mills, Abbeville, S. C.: We have the multiple system, and we use trucks. The battery fillers like them all right, though they are a little unhandy for every other battery. They get to filling with the left hand and find one battery would be unhandy, but the other battery would be all right. We have the elevator man put the filling in trucks where it will be convenient for the battery hands to get filling, and we get along very well.

CHAIRMAN FRANKS: Did you have to increase your elevator hands?

MR. THOMAS: No.

MR. WALL: We went on the multiple loom system a little over a year ago. We used the truck system for a while but found the battery hands seemed to like the apron best, so we discarded the truck and use only the aprons. We had a filling box every four looms for a while but took them down when we used trucks. Then we went back and put them every eight looms. We found we got along better, because the truck was always in the weaver's way. When we had the trucks we found we had to keep the filling box sitting by the looms all the time, and it kept so many boxes in the alley it was a nuisance. So we discarded trucks.

Question: What numbers?

MR. WALL: On filling we use from 10s to 16s.

CHAIRMAN FRANKS: When you say "multiple system" you do not mean one hundred looms to the weaver, do you?

MR. WALL: Mine runs forty to sixty?

Weaver's Duties in Multiple System

CHAIRMAN FRANKS: The coarser the numbers, the fewer looms they can run—isn't that so? They can not fill as many batteries.

Question: How many batteries can a filler fill on 10s?

MR. THOMAS: My battery fillers fill forty. They all fill forty, but they get a different rate for different numbers of filling. The width of the goods affects it somewhat. We have one 36 inches, one 28 inches, one 40 inches. 160 picks a minute.

Question: How often do you take off that cloth?

MR. THOMAS: We take it off at the cut marks at our mill, take it off in 120-yard lengths.

Question: That comes off possibly every other day, then?

MR. THOMAS: Yes, sir.

Question: How many looms does the average weaver run?

MR. THOMAS: Forty, fifty, and sixty. Those are the sets. In No. 1 room, forty; in No. 2 room, fifty and sixty.

Question: The weaver does not do anything but start the loom and put the filling in?

MR. THOMAS: Yes, and take off the cloth. I tried that cloth man business at High Shoals, but I found we could not keep him up to the cut marks. We found it would take a half minute to take off a roll of cloth, so we took the cloth man off and let the weavers take off their own rolls of cloth.

Question: About what is the average number of bobbins put in per minute? Per hour?

MR. THOMAS: Some as low as 540, some as high as 800. The average would be 670.

W. F. HOWARD, Superintendent, Cotton Department, Pacific Mill, Lyman, S. C.: Our battery hands use the trucks and the aprons also. We use the doff box—do not have any filling rolls at all. We bring the filling down in the box. The battery hand gets the filling; most of them carry an apron along with them but fill the apron out of the box. So far as the battery hand is concerned, it is not a question of how many looms they fill but how many bobbins they put in per minute. We base ours on ten to the minute—that is, counting your refills.

"Blue Monday"

CHAIRMAN FRANKS: Let us take up another question. "Why is it that we have more trouble with the filling sloughing off on Monday mornings than at any other time during the week?"

MR. SHIPPEY: I assume it dries out; it gets dry and on Monday morning sloughs out.

CHAIRMAN FRANKS: Does the loom do that, Mr. Shippey, or the filling?

MR. SHIPPEY: It is the yarn dried out on the quill that causes it, not the loom. If you keep plenty of humidity in there on Sunday you will not have that trouble.

Question: Do you moist your filling in any way?

CHAIRMAN FRANKS: Do you condition it—moist it in any way?

MR. SHIPPEY: No, sir.

Conditioning the Filling

MR. HOLCOMB: We condition our filling before we put it in. I can take some of those quills and take them that way and sling the filling off. I empty every battery. Now we take about ten minutes' time every Monday morning, taking every bobbin that is conditioned into the battery, then taking them out of the shuttle. It takes a little time, but we have no trouble, unless the loom is out of fix. I run from 9s to 20s.

C. H. LOCKMAN, Superintendent, Henrietta Mills, Caroleen, N. C.: I noticed during the winter that on Monday morning we have an unusual amount of filling knocking off. As this gentleman says, you can take the butt end of a bobbin and jerk it off like popping a whip. I can not account for it, unless it is the steam in the mill. Then we all know most of the shuttles will bounce on Monday morning because the mill is dried out or you may have the least bit too much power. Or maybe it is the tallow on the shuttles that does it. What worries me is that I was never bothered with it until this last winter. I am always afraid to go through the weave room on Monday morning.

Tallow on Shuttles Causes Trouble

MR. HOLCOMB: As Mr. Lockman says, I think it is the tallow that is put on the shuttles on Saturday that does it. When it gets warm it melts up and makes it bounce, and it seems like you have too much power. I cut the tallow business out, because though it helps the shuttles I think it does more harm than good.

CHAIRMAN FRANKS: Does anybody else have any trouble with filling sloughing off on Monday mornings? Mr. Shippey?

MR. SHIPPEY: We do not. We start up the humidity at midnight or three o'clock, I forget which. We did have a little trouble at Riverdale before.

Humidity Must Be Correct

CHAIRMAN FRANKS: I think the trouble is with the humidity. Of course, I have sometimes seen instances where the taper would cause it, on fine work; if the taper is too short, what I call a snoddy-nose bobbin, it will knock off. I think the solution is to get the right humidity in there before you start off.

MR. HOLCOMB: Have you any trouble with rusty whip rolls, etc.?

MR. SHIPPEY: No, we do not.

MR. HOLCOMB: I have found that the whip roll will rust; the weave room gets a little cold, and rust will collect.

MR. SHIPPEY: We have instructions to the engine-room man never to let the temperature get below 70. If it is the Fourth of July and the temperature gets below 70, we have him start up heat. We try to bring up the humidity gradually. We run about 85 per cent humidity.

Rayon and Silk Filling

CHAIRMAN FRANKS: In talking about sloughing off of the filling, that is cotton filling we are talking about. Do any of you fellows ever have any trouble with silk filling sloughing off or kinking, or with rayon filling?

J. K. POOLE, Assistant Superintendent, Stonecutter Mills, Spindale, N. C.: Mr. Chairman, I think you would get a better response if you ask how many run rayon filling, and then you would be more likely to get the number of those who have trouble with its sloughing off.

CHAIRMAN FRANKS: How many of you run rayon? Hold up your hands. Now some of you tell me how you overcome the sloughing. Mr. Poole?

MR. POOLE: I do not know that I have ever overcome it entirely. I have changed the design of the bobbin several times and helped it to some extent but have not entirely overcome it. If anybody else has I should like to know about it.

"Shiners" in Rayon

CHAIRMAN FRANKS: Are any of you bothered with shiners in your rayon fabrics? How about it, Walt Shannon?

MR. SHANNON: We do not have any trouble with its roughing off in the bobbin; we have it peel off sometimes if we do not have the right amount of oil, especially in the rayon. As to the kinky filling, we have some trouble with that. Some call it shiners, and some call it kinky filling. We overcome some of that by oil and some by using fur in the shuttle. Sometimes it will peel off; it will not fluff off the bobbin but will slough off, peel off the top. We use oil and fur to overcome that trouble.

Must Have Proper Bobbin for Rayon

CHAIRMAN FRANKS: I think that is the main thing, but the size of the bobbin has something to do with it. I have seen people wind rayon on a bobbin that is not fit for it. You cannot use the same bobbin for rayon that

you do for cotton; if you do you will have trouble. Rayon is a stuff that is going to balloon pretty bad. The diameter of the bobbin has much to do with it. If you take a small bobbin, when it runs down half way if you put enough friction on it to keep the balloon down it will pull hard around the bobbin and you will have streaks in the cloth; you will have shiners. Another thing—if you put a big bobbin on there and do not put the right wind on there—if the taper is too short, you will get a pulling off there that should not be. You have to run a larger bobbin on rayon than on cotton to make it successful. If it is a small bobbin it lies close to it and pulls hard around the end, and if you put enough friction on there to keep that balloon down you will have shiners. Of course, a lot of people put in fur and oil, and I think it is all right.

When Quill Drags Yarn

E. M. TERRYBERRY, General Sales Agent, Howard Bros. Manufacturing Company, Worcester, Mass.: That reminds me of a little experience I had in Massachusetts and also in Philadelphia—the point you brought out about the small quill having a drag upon your yarn. I think that is possibly the cause of a great deal of your trouble. When I used to run a woolen mill in Philadelphia we had bobbins fully one inch to an inch and a quarter in diameter and about that long, one fine worsted. I am positive, as you said, that too small a bobbin on rayon yarn will cause trouble. We used the large bobbin in the woolen mills to eliminate that trouble, and I think it will eliminate it in rayon yarn.

Best Face on Twills and Drills

CHAIRMAN FRANKS: Thank you, Mr. Terryberry. Now, to go back to our questions: "Which will give the best face or twills on drills, coarse warp and fine filling or fine warp and coarse filling?"

MR. WALL: My experience is that coarse filling and fine warp will give better results. I find that coarse filling gives a better twill—soft filling, with a fine warp. The harder the filling is, the less twill you get. Of course, the twill has right much to do with the way the loom is set, the harness and foot roll.

CHAIRMAN FRANKS: Would the construction of the goods have anything to do with it?

MR. WALL: Yes, sir, I think so. I think the filling would make a difference.

CHAIRMAN FRANKS: Suppose you had a count of 80 in your warp and 40 in your filling and were running 20s warp and 12s filling?

MR. WALL: That would make a good heavy twill—that is my experience with it.

CHAIRMAN FRANKS: Suppose, then, you reverse that and put 12s in your warp and 20s in your filling, with the same construction?

MR. WALL: I hardly think it would show up quite as well. My experience teaches me that.

Construction of Twill

CHAIRMAN FRANKS: Well, which is the twill, the warp or the filling?

MR. WALL: The filling makes the twill.

CHAIRMAN FRANKS: Which does the twilling?

MR. WALL: It takes both to make it.

CHAIRMAN FRANKS: But which does it?

MR. WALL: The one that has the most to the inch does it. You can make a left-handed or right-handed twill.

CHAIRMAN FRANKS: But which makes the rib?

MR. WALL: The filling.

MR. STONE: The twill is in the warp.

Warp Makes Twill

CHAIRMAN FRANKS: Absolutely. There can not be a twill unless there is more than two harness. The filling

never twills; the warp is doing the twilling all the time. Therefore I do not know whether the construction would not have something to do with making the cloth look different. It is two up and one down; you are making two up and one down unless you are making the face of the cloth under the bottom. That will be two-thirds on top; two-thirds of the warp will be on the face of the cloth.

MR. HOLCOMB: What do you call the face?

CHAIRMAN FRANKS: The one with the most warp on it.

MR. HOLCOMB: We do not call it that. We have the filling side for the face.

Question: What difference does it make in the twill if you run from the front or from the back?

CHAIRMAN FRANKS: One will run right and one run left.

MR. LOCKMAN: I have always found that the finer the filling and the coarser the warp, the more twilling you will have; and therefore it gives a better face, a more prominent face, because you have more contraction.

CHAIRMAN FRANKS: Which is the right side, the warp side or the filling side?

MR. BLACK: It depends on what you are making the cloth for. There is no plain side of a twill; on one side there is a filling twill, and on the other side a warp twill. If your people are using that goods for something they want the filling face for, they are very particular about it. It is usually so in four-yard twill, but when you get down to heavier twill they usually want a warp twill. There is a difference. Some say the face of the twill is the filling, while others say the warp is the face.

C. L. WILLIAMS, Supply Salesman, Draper Corporation, Atlanta, Ga.: Twill is constituted by the weave which each harness works in consecutive order. You can take one twill that is 1, 2, 3; or, if you want to reverse that, 3, 2, 1. In sateen it is the same thing, except that they must not work in consecutive order. If you want a piece of filling sateen take one up and four down; if you want warp sateen run four up and one down, if you want warp to the face. It is a fact that whatever you are weaving must come to the face. If you want a three-harness twill and run it face down it does not give you the same twill as if you run it face up, because the roll of the warp by the shuttle will spoil your twill. You will not get the same with two down and one up as you will with two up and one down. As to the difference between three up, and 1, 2, 3, and 3, 2, 1, it will break up your quill to a certain extent. If you run 3, 2, 1, your slack is going with the weave.

Face on Napped Goods

Question: Take a piece of drill that is 30s warp and 10s filling, it has a nap on it. Which is the face?

MR. WILLIAMS: That is a twill-back flannel.

CHAIRMAN FRANKS: Please go over that again, Mr. Williams.

Filling and Warp Sateens

MR. WILLIAMS: A filling sateen, plain, means that when the face is down your filling is drawn nearer to the front than if you weave it the other way. It throws the filling to the front. The usual construction is entirely different, and you will have far more picks. For instance, filling sateen runs 60 by 110 picks. That throws the filling to the face. A warp sateen is 96 by 52; that throws the warp to the face. It is customary to run filling sateen down, because it throws the filling to the face. Four up and one down is our standard warp sateen; that gives you a twill of four picks down one. We refer to that as filling sateen cams or warp sateen cams. One case came under my observation right recently where

(Continued on Page 14)



MERCHANDISE THAT SAILS UNDER TRUTHFUL COLORS

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Weavers Meet at Spartanburg

(Continued from Page 12)

a man is running warp sateen four down and one up, but it does not make as nice a finish or as prominent sateen as to run it true to the customary rule. In other words, you can not take a filling sateen and run it face down and run it as though it were warp sateen and get the same effect. It will have what we term more of those hair openings in your filling and will give an entirely different effect. It is the same way with twill; if you run it twill down the roll of the shuttle will have some tendency to make your filling slit or roll, and that makes a difference in the twill.

Heavy and Light Sizing

CHAIRMAN FRANKS: Which will give the best face on twills, heavy-sized yarn or light-sized yarn? In other words, which fills in the best?

H. C. DIXON, Weaver, Valley Falls Mill, Spartanburg, S. C.: We run fine work generally 23s warp and 25s filling, which makes a good twill; also 23s warp and 30s makes a good twill. We know that from experience, because we never have any trouble selling our twills—twills and poplins.

CHAIRMAN FRANKS: Do you size heavy or light?

MR. DIXON: Size just enough to run good.

CHAIRMAN FRANKS: Mr. Hardeman, have you ever experimented any with that?

MR. HARDEMAN: No.

CHAIRMAN FRANKS: Why do you size?

MR. DIXON: To make it run better.

CHAIRMAN FRANKS: There are some mills that size more than others. Why do they do that?

MR. N.: Some for weight, and to lay the fibers.

MR. O.: Some buyers require heavier sizing.

MR. P.: I have had that called for in blue chambray; that is sizing it pretty heavy. When we size our twill we size it just to make it run good and get the best results out of it we can.

JAMES A. CHAPMAN, JR., Vice-President, Inman Cotton Mills, Inman, S. C.: In making goods, 160 broadcloth, for illustration, suppose a man can't get the weights right and puts on more size and can't get the weights right. Is it a better proposition for him to run half a number lighter with more size or half a number heavier with less size?

MR. LOCKMAN: I would say half a number lighter, with more size, would be the best work and would be more economical.

MR. R.: I would say it depends on the kind of cotton he uses, wouldn't it?

Where Heavy Sizing is Necessary

MR. BLACK: These conventions are for the purpose of broadening our vision and our knowledge in the manufacture of cotton goods. It looks to me that if you stop where you are going to you are going to give heavy sizing a black eye. It is just like the twill. Is anyone in here making duck? I would like to see you make a piece of duck if you do not put the size to it; I should like to see you make it boardy enough to suit the trade without sizing it—not to suit the buyer but to suit the market, the man who uses it. It takes sizing and gum to make a piece boardy. When you come to heavy goods used for commercial purposes it is necessary to use heavy size, use gum, and calender it to make it boardy. So don't think the fellow using heavy size is always trying to load his goods.

Use of Goods Determines Size

CHAIRMAN FRANKS: It is what the goods is going to be used for that determines the amount of size. In

broadcloth whatever you put in they take out. In some other goods they want starch in when finished. As Mr. Chapman says, if you can not lighten on the filling, lighten on the warp. To be honest, I would lighten on the warp and let the filling stay where it is and heavy on the size a little. You put sizing on yarn simply to make it run, unless it is something they want starch in when finished.

The meeting then adjourned for lunch.

AFTERNOON SESSION

The meeting was called to order by the Chairman, Mr. Franks.

Favor Textile Building at Clemson

James A. Chapman offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Whereas, there are approximately 80,000 people employed in the textile industry in South Carolina; and

Whereas, South Carolina is an agricultural and industrial state; and

Whereas, the tendency of the textile industry is southward; and

Whereas, there is imperative need for more trained men in the textile industry; and

Whereas, the textile school at Clemson College should be developed to meet the needs of our South Carolina boys; therefore

Be It Resolved, That we, the South Carolina members of the Weavers' Division of the Southern Textile Association, assembled at Spartanburg this 15th day of February, 1929, representing practically every cotton mill in South Carolina, do hereby respectfully urge our representatives and senators to make the necessary provision for the erection and development of a new textile plant at Clemson College; and

Be It Further Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be mailed to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House, with the request that it be read for the information of our representatives.

ROBERT W. PHILIP, secretary of the Textile Operating Executives of Georgia, extended to those present an invitation to attend a meeting of Georgia superintendents and overseers on Tuesday, March 19th, the meeting to be held in the Chemistry Building of Georgia Tech.

Heddle Rods Break

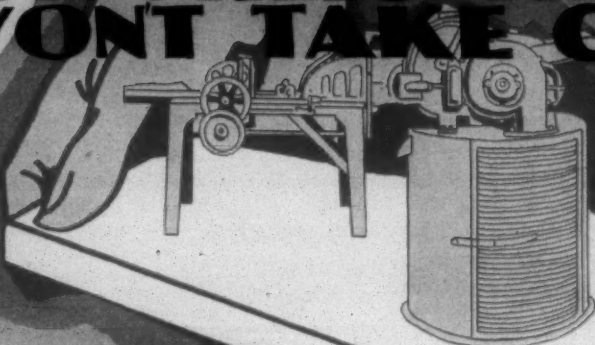
CHAIRMAN FRANKS: To get back to our questions—someone asks: "We are troubled with heddle rods in steel heddle frames continually breaking in the middle. Please tell us a remedy."

MR. TERRYBERRY: Why the rods break in the center of the rods has been, in my experience, due to the fact that too much strain, with pretty heavy goods, is thrown on the little hooks that hold up the center bars. I have seen them running with only one hook where they ought to have three distributed over the top to the bottom. Then, again, they should have a heavier shaft, a heavier piece of wood—which they are making today; but in many instances people will specify what they want and will want a light piece of good, not heavy enough to hold that middle bar. That bar ought to be specified to be made of very best tempered steel, a heavy bar and a heavy piece of wood, one-half to three-quarters inch thick, and strong, two bars underneath them, and good bars in there and good hooks well distributed. Then put on a duplex heddle. That eliminates a great deal of the chafing of the yarn and strain upon the harness and upon the harness bars.

CHAIRMAN FRANKS: Why do you see heddle bars tied up with strings?

(Continued on Page 18)

FOR MILLS THAT WISELY WONT TAKE CHANCES ---



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Some Features of Cotton Textile Export Trade

(Continued from Last Week)

Publication of a study of the export trade situation in cotton textiles, recently completed by the Cotton-Textile Institute, was begun in these columns last week. The second installment of the study are given herewith. —Editor.

To illustrate roughly how our exports divide as among these five classes, these classes of exports for 1927 were as follows:

(1) Unbleached	122,397,921 sq. yds.	\$11,110,610
(2) Bleached	87,258,820 " "	9,983,531
(3) Yarn dyed	94,283,169 " "	13,825,272
(4) Dyed in the piece.....	120,243,854 " "	19,281,783
(5) Printed	117,334,185 " "	15,769,876

In a broad way, these figures indicate total exports each of unconverted and converted goods as follows:

Unconverted—		
(1) and (3).....	216,681,090 sq. yds.	\$24,935,882
Converted—		
(2), (4) and (5).....	324,836,859 " "	45,035,190

(1) Unbleached Cotton Cloths

1927.....	122,397,921 sq. yds.	\$11,110,610
1926.....	191,607,693 " "	12,454,570
1925.....	129,581,133 " "	15,095,935
1913.....	213,189,754 lin. "	14,928,599

The available 11 months of 1928 in comparison with same months of 1927 are as follows:

(11 months) 1928.....	109,756,802 sq. yds.	\$10,389,525
(11 months) 1927.....	115,429,003 " "	10,429,001

In 1913, over one-half of such exports went to the Far East, China alone taking over 78,000,000 yards. Our exports of unbleached cloths to these markets are now negligible. Native mills in China and India and Japanese competition have to a large extent taken away the Far Eastern markets, except that in the Philippines.

Our best markets now on unbleached cloths are Chile, Canada, Colombia, Cuba, Salvador, Philippines, British Africa, Haiti and Jamaica. These are largely carded goods, principally sheetings up to 36-inch width, with smaller quantities of drills, twills, narrow print cloths and osnaburges.

(2) Bleached Cotton Cloths

1927.....	87,258,820 sq. yds.	\$ 9,983,531
1926.....	98,358,648 " "	12,376,041
1925.....	92,937,823 " "	13,352,271
1913.....	39,495,028 lin. "	3,161,526

The available 11 months of 1928 in comparison with same months of 1927 are as follows:

(11 months) 1928.....	87,738,410 sq. yds.	\$10,121,741
(11 months) 1927.....	80,067,879 " "	9,122,239

Large increases are shown to the three most important markets—Philippine Islands, Canada and Cuba—and also very considerable percentage increases to the next largest markets—Mexico, Dominican Republic, Argentina and Colombia—the takings of each of the four markets last mention, however, are not much 10 per cent. of the exports to each of the first three markets mentioned. While a large variety of white goods is included under this classification, yet the most important exports are of bleached print cloths, principally in 36-inch width.

Colored Goods

In 1913 our exports reports combine all colored goods and it was not until 1915 that these were classified

under three headings; i.e., yarn dyed, dyed in the piece and printed. In 1913 we exported something over 180,000,000 running yards in all colored cotton piece goods and in 1927 about 332,000,000 square yards. In the latter year this was divided into over 117,000,000 yards printed—over 120,000,000 yards dyed in the piece—over 94,000,000 yards dyed in the yarn, as shown under classifications to follows.

1928 figures available only for total colored goods, classes 3, 4 and 5, in comparison with same months of 1927, are—

(11 months) 1928.....	278,358,962 sq. yds.	\$44,769,003
(11 months) 1927.....	304,903,439 " "	44,566,857

(3) Yarn Dyed Goods

1927.....	94,283,169 sq. yds.	\$13,825,272
1926.....	82,441,583 " "	13,039,538
1925.....	90,697,978 " "	16,257,486

Comparable 1928 figures for 11 months available only for total colored goods.

In yarn dyed goods our largest markets are Philippine Island (over 16,000,000 yards), Cuba, Republic of Haiti, followed by Dominican Republic, British South Africa, Jamaica and Argentina. Other countries which took over 2,000,000 yards each in 1927 are Canada, Guatemala, Colombia, Paraguay and Australia. Such exports are largely denims, suitings, ginghams, and chambrays with smaller quantities of flannels, khakis, etc.

(4) Dyed in the Piece

1927.....	120,243,854 sq. yds.	\$19,281,783
1926.....	100,437,189 " "	17,644,723
1925.....	107,344,997 " "	20,320,460

Comparable 1928 figures for 11 months available only for total colored goods.

Our largest export markets in 1927 were Cuba, Philippines and Canada, Cuba taking nearly 25,000,000 square yards as against less than 12,000,000 each for the other two countries named. British South Africa, Argentina, Colombia took considerably over 6,000,000 yards each, and Dominican Republic slightly over 6,000,000 yards; Haiti, over 4,500,000 yards; Brazil and Mexico, nearly 4,000,000 square yards each. Other countries taking over 2,000,000 yards were Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Great Britain and Chile, with Panama taking close to 2,000,000 yards. These exportations include a wide variety, with some combed yarn goods such as voiles, pongees, etc.

Coarse yarn piece dyed goods are now being made in several South American countries, including Brazil, Colombia, Peru and Venezuela. Mexico also has a few such mills and mills are starting up in some Central American countries. This is noted as forecasting a probable falling off of our exports on such goods in the markets mentioned and the necessity for pushing them elsewhere in order to keep up or possibly increase exportations. An exception is Argentina, which has only about 35,000 spindles on cotton and with a few weaving mills on coarse goods, principally ducks.

(5) Printed Goods

1927.....	117,334,185 sq. yds.	\$15,769,876
1926.....	99,149,736 " "	14,046,107
1925.....	111,197,540 " "	14,921,031

Comparable 1928 figures for 11 months available only for total colored goods.

In 1927 our largest exports went to Philippine Islands, which took over 29,000,000 yards; Cuba, nearly 17,000,-

000yards; Canada and Colombia, somewhat less than 10,000,000 yards. Argentina took over 6,000,000 yards and Mexico, Dominican Republic and Haiti took between 3,000,000 and 4,000,000 yards each. Other countries taking over 2,000,000 yards each were Nicaragua, Panama, Brazil and Ecuador. British South Africa is also becoming an important outlet for printed goods. These exportations include narrow print cloths, percales, voiles and a considerable variety of other fabrics.

In addition to the above five classifications of cotton goods we show—

Cotton Duck

1927.....	15,161,436 sq. yds.	\$4,739,044
1926.....	11,301,864 " "	4,183,640
1925*.....	11,557,616 " "	5,064,566

The available 11 months of 1928 in comparison with same months of 1927 are as follows:

(11 months) 1928.....	12,289,272 sq. yds.	\$4,240,630
(11 months) 1927.....	14,165,782 " "	4,409,619

*Includes tire fabrics for 1925.

On cotton ducks our best markets are Canada, United Kingdom, South American countries, Cuba and the Far East.

Tire Fabrics

1927.....	4,978,051 sq. yds.	\$1,799,652
1926.....	2,003,078 " "	849,762

1925—included with cotton duck figures.

The available 11 months of 1928 in comparison with same months of 1927, are as follows:

(11 months) 1928.....	5,681,018 sq. yds.	\$2,340,445
(11 months) 1927.....	4,302,551 " "	1,506,862

On tire fabrics our best markets are Canada, the United Kingdom and Australia, which take a very large proportion of the total amount exported.

Cotton and Rayon Fabrics

Though no comparable figures are available yet there is no doubt but that exports of cotton and rayon mixtures (cotton chief value) are rapidly increasing and they are reported for 1928 to November 1st—(included with other piece goods previous to 1928)—

(10 months) 1928.....	12,444,926 sq. yds.	\$3,497,340
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Our best markets on these fabrics are Canada, Philippines, Cuba, South American countries, Mexico and Australia. British exports of rayon and cotton piece goods during the first nine months of 1928 totaled about 77-000,000 square yards which was an advance of some 53 per cent from the figures of the preceding year.

Miscellaneous Cotton Fabrics

There are some miscellaneous exports of cotton fabrics not included in the preceding tables such as blankets, damasks, upholstery goods, etc., total exports of which run under \$1,000,000 per year for each class, and cotton fabrics sold by the pound the exports of which increased largely last year and for the first ten months amounted in value to \$2,721,414. India is the largest market on these pound goods, which consist principally of printed fabrics.

Cotton Yarn

Our cotton yarn exports are shown as follows:

1927.....	28,090,555 lbs.	\$12,222,824
1926.....	24,036,636 " "	12,131,925
1925.....	21,892,810 " "	11,896,201
1913.....		745,913

The available 11 months of 1928 in comparison with same months of 1927, are as follows:

(11 months) 1928.....	24,148,961 lbs.	\$14,096,708
(11 months) 1927.....	25,361,225 " "	12,730,193

The years 1921 to 1924, inclusive, showed very much smaller exports of yarns than for the years 1925, 1926 and 1927, noted above. This part of our export trade has thus had a marked increase. However, our exports of yarns are very moderate relative to those of Great which exported over 200,000,000 pounds of cotton yarns in 1927.

Of our 1927 cotton yarn exports carded yarns accounted for about 61 per cent of the total in quantity and about 40 per cent in value. Mercerized combed yarns represented about 30 per cent of the quantity and about 52 per cent of the value and combed yarns, not mercerized, made up the balance. Our total yearly exports of cotton yarns are about 4 per cent in value of our estimated production of these yarns for sale purposes as against approximately 6 per cent exported of the value of our production of cotton piece goods.

By far our largest outlet for yarns is Argentina which took in 1927 approximately 55 per cent of our total yarn exports or nearly 15,800,000 pounds of which about 11,836,000 pounds were carded yarns. Our next important carded yarn outlets are Uruguay, Chile, Canada and Colombia in the order named though the combined exports to these four countries are much less than the takings of Argentina. The purchases of our yarns in Argentina are largely for knitting mills of which they have a considerable number and also for a few weaving mills making coarse cotton cloths of the duck character.

Our large yarn exports to Argentina and other South American countries are influenced by the fact that generally speaking, Latin American countries have a relatively lower tariff on yarns than on cotton piece goods. In the case of Argentina, a very low tariff is imposed on yarns where sold direct to mills; there is an additional tariff imposed on sales to dealers.

The largest export markets for our combed yarns, other than Argentina, are Canada, Brazil, Australia and United Kingdom. The aggregate shipments to these four markets in 1927 were about 4,400,000 pounds.

Our exports of yarns for the first ten months of 1928 compared with the same period for 1927 show a large gain in mercerized combed yarns and a falling off in carded yarns. All of our important export markets on mercerized yarns shared in the gain this year. This included Argentina, Canada, Brazil, United Kingdom and Australia.

The foregoing shows where exported goods now go, both as to cotton piece goods and yarns. But the question remains as to how far the export business can be increased in these countries and as to whether it can also be greatly increased in some countries where the business is not now important.

Government Information and Facilities Available

There is available in the files of the Department of Commerce a wealth of information on foreign textile markets. This information covers populations, buying habits and power, present sources of supply and goods purchased, etc. In addition, there are available reports on over 350,000 importing concerns in these markets. It is not claimed that these reports are such that they alone would enable a shipper to determine the responsibility of a foreign customer, but they have been very helpful to exporters in many cases.

(Continued on Page 40)

Weavers Meet at Spartanburg

(Continued from Page 14)

MR. POOLE: I think that they break is the reason for that.

CHAIRMAN FRANKS: Why do they break?

MR. POOLE: Sometimes they do not align them properly from top to bottom. Then steel heddles will wear out sometimes and will rust. An excessive vibration will cause them to wear out, the harness jumping excessively. I think that might cause the bar to break sometimes, if they have not the proper support, Mr. Terryberry mentioned.

CHAIRMAN FRANKS: Isn't it a fact that more heddles break around the middle than at the ends? Why?

MR. POOLE: I should say excessive vibration in the middle, excessive wear.

CHAIRMAN FRANKS: I think that thing is just as has been stated. They used to make harness frames with just one hook in the middle. You know in tying in a warp you unhook them, get the warp tied in, and hook them up. It has been noticeable in a lot of mills that the man who puts the warp in rather than fix that in so it will stay tight runs it up tight and has the heddle in the middle as tight as the mischief. It grinds up against it all the time, whereas the ends are free and easy, and naturally they will wear out more in the middle. I think the way they are making them now they don't have to do that so much, because the rod will stay hooked up better on the side than in the middle. I do not think we are having as much trouble with steel heddles today as we used to have.

Speed of Slasher on Fine Goods

Our next question is on fancy weaving: "What is the best speed to run a slasher on a high number of ends?" For instance, say 6,000 or 7,000 ends. I will put it this way: What is the best way to run a slasher on 7,000 ends of 70s single yarn? Mr. Poole?

MR. POOLE: I don't know what to say about how many yards per minute, Mr. Franks. I think that would depend on what kind of steam he had, how dry or how wet, that is, how much water coming to the cylinders. I think he ought to run it so as to leave a reasonable amount of water in his yarn. How many yards per minute I could not say.

CHAIRMAN FRANKS: Take perfectly dry steam.

MR. POOLE: I have never run 7,000 ends on 70s; I don't know what it would take to leave ten per cent moisture in it.

J. H. LAWRENCE, Drayton Mills: I would run the slasher somewhere around 25 yards a minute, everything being favorable.

A. P. SMITH, Overseer Weaving, Brandon Corporation, Woodruff, S. C.: I should think they would do well to run about twenty yards a minute.

MR. HANNA, Mayflower Mills: We get good results from running four minutes to the cut of 64 yards. We get 60 yards of cloth.

MR. BLACK: With carrier rolls it is possible to run No. 9s yarn at 150 feet a minute.

CHAIRMAN FRANKS: Does it pay to run the slasher on fine work fast?

MR. S.: No.

CHAIRMAN FRANKS: Why?

MR. S.: I don't know why, but run with as little steam as possible to keep down mildew. A lot of people run warps drier than others and claim they put back moisture in it when it goes to the weave room, but I do not believe it. When you take it out you take out the regain that should be in it, and I do not think you ever get the yarn back in the same condition as before you

dried it out. Therefore you run with as little steam as possible and run slow, especially on fine yarns. Naturally you can not run as fast as on coarse yarns, because there are a hundred and one things you can not do with them that you can with coarser yarn.

Rayon Voiles on Old Style Box Looms

CHAIRMAN FRANKS: Someone wants to know if it is possible for him to run rayon voiles on the old-fashioned box loom.

F. A. DECKER, Textile Specialty Company, Greensboro, N. C.: 75 denier yarn, say 50 to 55 turns, 56 construction, rayon georgette. The loom is built for cotton—box loom. We have the fabric, 250 yards of it. I want to know if it is necessary for the mill to change that loom over to use a smaller shuttle or whether there is some other adjustment that could be made.

CHAIRMAN FRANKS: I don't believe he can do it as successfully on the old-style box loom (we might term it the old Providence make) as he can on the Worcester make, because the Worcester loom is a deeper loom; it has a longer sweep on it—has a longer throw. You can move your dobby; you can run it on a dobby, which is about the best way to run it I know. I don't believe you can make that stuff on cam looms worth a nickel. Of course you can by running slack shaft, etc., and closing the shed up some. On the dobby loom you can close that shed up and move that sweep back so you can run a bigger shuttle than you can on a loom not as deep as that and with not as long sweep. The Providence loom was made before rayon was made. The Worcester loom was made to run slick mixtures and dress goods, etc., consequently made deeper. All dress goods looms are made deeper than the other looms; from the whip roll over to the breast beam is deeper than on the other loom. You can not take that rayon voile and just take a cotton warp out of the loom and make it run; there are lots of things you have to do to it. You can not run it with the same tension; you can not run it without putting velvet on your lay; you can not run it without a good reed. There are some things you have to do to run it. Does that answer your question, Mr. Decker?

Looms Per Weaver on Multiple System

The next question we have is: "How many looms can a weaver start up per hour on the multiple loom system where they do not fill in the battery and do not take off the cloth?" Someone suggests we ask Mr. Howard, of Lyman.

MR. HOWARD: We base ours on 350 a day. That would be 35 per hour.

Long or Short Chains

CHAIRMAN FRANKS: Next question: "Is it always practical or always best to make a long chain or a short one?"

MR. LAWRENCE: Sometimes you have to make it short. Within reason, I would just as soon have a 30-bar chain as a 10-bar chain. When it goes out beyond that, I would rather have a short one.

MR. POOLE: I think everybody would rather have a short chain if it is possible to make what they want to make on a short chain. With the class of work I am on it is not always possible to have a short chain. I have chains up to 350 bars sometimes. I would like to have them shorter than that if I knew how to make the stuff.

CHAIRMAN FRANKS: Do you always cut it down as low as you can?

A. Yes, sir.

MR. LAWRENCE: It depends on what kind of equipment you have. If you have the proper equipment you can cut down the chains.

(Continued on Page 38)

The Jute Cloth Menace

(Greenville Daily News)

The cotton growing and cotton textile industries of this country are being seriously menaced by the rapid increase of jute cloth and bagging which is allowed practically free entry into the United States.

In 1892 the total imports of raw jute and jute products amounted to only 260 million pounds, and now average approximately one billion pounds per annum. In 1927 the imports of jute cloth and bagging amounted to 1,052,650,000 yards, which exceeded the entire output of heavy cotton cloth by our domestic cotton mills of osnaburgs, duck, drillings and sheetings. These enormous imports of jute displace the consumptive requirement for one and a half million bales of American cotton.

If cotton could rightly take the place of the enormous imports of jute, it would largely increase the domestic consumption of raw cotton, putting into active operation 5,000,000 spindles give employment to thousands of mill operators and materially increase the price of low grade cotton. Relief from this jute octopus can only be had by congressional action in placing a protective duty on jute imports high enough to insure the use of raw cotton. This relief can be had if the bill of Senator Joseph E. Randell, of Louisiana, now pending in Congress, providing a suitable import duty on jute and jute products, is enacted into law.

The large American manufacturers of jute cloth and bagging have transferred their factories to Calcutta, India, and there with cheap labor and cheap fibre are importing their products practically free into this country in direct and successful competition with American cotton and American textile industries. Jute imports and other competitive fibres into the United States are equal to the production of lint cotton on six million acres of land and forces a large increase in the excessive exportable surplus of the staple.

The pending bill of Congressman Fulmer, of South Carolina, putting the sale of cotton on a net weight basis so that cotton bagging could be economically used should be passed. Powerful interests are reported to be represented in Washington fighting the proposed tariffs on jute as millions of dollars are being made by manufacturers and dealers in its imports. I expect to appear before the ways and means committee of congress on the 21st inst. in advocacy of the jute import duties as set forth in the Ransdell bill.

Tariff protection is absolutely essential to the rehabilitation of American agriculture. The imports of competitive agriculture products annually are now one billion dollars in excess of agricultural exports and these enormous imports represent the products of 75,000,000 acres of land in value in this country. Without protection American farmers will soon be reduced to the levels of pauper labor in foreign countries where daily wages are from 10 to 15 cents, and peasantry is the rule.

The leaders of agriculture and industry in the South should have their influence felt at Washington during the coming extra session of congress at which farm relief and tariff schedules on imports of competitive agricultural products are to be acted upon. Congressman Garner, of Texas, one of the ablest Democratic leaders in Congress, is standing squarely for an equal protection for agriculture with that of industry.

HARVIE JORDAI.

WHO'S WHO AMONG TEXTILE SALESMEN

EDWARD W. HOLLISTER

Edward W. Hollister, salesman for the Merrow Machine Company, of Hartford, Conn., was born at Winstead, Conn., in 1902 and attended Massachusetts Institute of Technology.



He was for a time in the production department of the Hartford Rubber Works and was then Chief Clerk in the engineering department of Pratt & Whitney.

He served two years in the U. S. Marines and has had quite a varied experience in salesmanship, having sold office furniture and been factory representative in other lines. He was with the Merrow Machine Company in New England three years before coming South. While in New England his activities were devoted to developing new uses for Merrow machines and since coming South has spent much time in similar work. He is married and has his home in Greenville, S. C., but travels both North and South Carolina, in which territory he has made many friends.

TODD B. MEISENHEIMER

Todd B. Meisenheimer, Southern sales manager of the Celanese Corporation, was born at Charlotte, N. C., and is unmarried. He attended V. P. I. and later graduated in textile chemistry at the N. C. State College.



His first work was in Charlotte in charge of the mixing plant of the National Aniline and Chemical Company, and then he was with the DuPont Laboratories at Corneys Point, N. J.

He entered the service during the World War and was sent to the U. S. Navy Officers School of Steam Engineering at Stevens Institute of Technology, Hoboken, N. J.

After the war he was for three years salesman for the A. Klipstein & Co., three years for Sandoz Chemical Works and then became Southern sales manager for the

Celanese Corporation, in which position he has become favorably known and has made a conspicuous success.

A. M. Johnson Rayon Mills

Burlington, N. C.—A. M. Johnson Rayon Mills, Inc., is making notable progress with its new plant and the contemplated expansion of the plant will make it one of the largest rayon producers in the country, according to a statement through Dr. W. O. Mitscherling, vice-president of the company.

"There are rumors of all descriptions published in various technical and non-technical papers, and even statements such as 'the mysterious rayon plant' have been presented to the intelligent public.

"There are two ways or systems of organizing a rayon plant—one is to go out and make an underwriting proposition and the other is to find one, two or more capitalists and simply start an organization irrespective of any outside influence. The A. M. Johnson Rayon Mills, Inc., is such an organization. There are actually only two men interested financially in the A. M. Johnson Rayon Mills, Inc. There are more than \$22,000,000 available at this time for the construction and building of the rayon plant in Burlington.

"At this present moment we have more than 90,000 square feet of manufacturing space available and within 18 months the program of the plant will be complete. Barring the American Viscose Company and Du Pont Company, the A. M. Johnson Rayon Mills, Inc., promises to be the largest rayon mill in the United States.

"The process is the improved viscose process and the raw material used is wood pulp. The type of rayon is slightly different than that of the usual rayon since in the various steps the process deviates from the ordinary viscose process, giving an improved rayon. This rayon is particularly suitable for the knitting trade. It has more elasticity than any other rayon so far made and has considerable more wet and dry strength than ordinary rayon.

"We intend to market our rayon in packages such as cones or cups and the trademark is 'Beauty and Strength.'

"The plant is a self-maintaining unit. It has all departments, starting from the preparation of cellulose to the finishing of the rayon thread. The building is of high type construction with all walls insulated inside, making it possible to have manufactured weather throughout the plant.

"All the most important apparatus in the plant is built by the Max Ams Chemical Engineering Corporation, Bridgeport, Conn., of which Dr. W. O. Mitscherling is vice-president. Dr. Mitscherling also is owner of the Mitscherling Research Laboratory, 881 Lafayette street, Bridgeport, Conn., where he personally maintains research work along cellulose lines.

"Considerable orders have already been placed with various manufacturers such as Permutit Company, Proctor & Schwartz, Inc., Max Ams Chemical Engineering Corporation and others for the completion of our plant which capacity will ultimately be 40,000 pounds per day production.

"The first cornerstone for our plant was laid on February 1, 1928. The plant has been ready for operation since January 1, 1929, but due to an unavoidable delay on the part of one concern in delivering some textile machinery, actual production has been postponed. However it has given us a chance to make various tests in the apparatus and system, so when the machinery is received, production can start immediately.

"Regarding our selling organization, a number of connections have been made, but nothing definitely decided upon; however, our production is actually sold.

"The expansion program is already under way and property between Graham and Burlington, a distance of two miles, on which the railroad supplying the plant will be on their own property. A small locomotive has been purchased to take care of their switching requirements. A concrete road has been built 1,500 feet through the center of the property to enable the expansion work to go on during the rainy season. All property has been graded and is ready for foundations.

"While Dr. Mitscherling has built the first unit with his own staff, the completion of the plant has been awarded to the Max Ams Chemical Engineering Corp., of Bridgeport, of which he is vice-president and founder.

"Dr. Mitscherling has personally designed and supervised the building of a magnificent clubhouse, which is equipped with every modern convenience, each room having a private bath, beautifully furnished, with the living room having a large wood-burning fire place. Mr. Johnson and Dr. Mitscherling have their private offices in the clubhouse. This clubhouse is located in the pines, and a swimming pool is being arranged for. Two other buildings are provided for the quarters of the chemists."

Celanese Corporation in New Offices

The Celanese Corporation of America is installed in its new offices at No. 180 Madison avenue, New York City. Removal of the company's office equipment from their old quarters at No. 15 East 25th street was effected recently.

The company's new offices are approximately three times the space formerly occupied. This great expansion in office space was made necessary by the continued growth of the organization resulting from the increased sales of their products. The new quarters give ample space to the company's personnel and equipment and will provide for adequate and fitting display of Celanese yarns, fabrics and other articles.

Sizing and Cloth Shrinkage

Fifty samples of shirtings were examined for contraction or shrinkage under power-laundry as well as laboratory conditions. The tests were the following, according to Geo. H. Johnson, of the Laundryowners' National Association.

1.—Laboratory Test—Measured samples of shirtings were soaked in water alone for 30 minutes at 100 degrees F. The excess moisture was squeezed, but not wrung, from the samples, after which they were hung on a frame and allowed to air-dry over night at a temperature of 75 degrees F. When dry, the samples were measured for length and width.

2. Power-Laundry Test — Measured samples were placed in a net and washed with a load of white shirts. A series of four 10-minute suds was used, the breakdown being considered as a suds since soap as well as builder was added. Five rinses followed, the fifth being lukewarm at 120 degrees F. The shirts were scoured and blued in a sixth bath. After having been washed the samples were extracted for 15 minutes in a 48-inch extractor. They were then pressed on a steam-heated press at 100 pounds steam pressure. When cool, the

dry samples were measured, and the contraction determined.

A study of the results brings out the following facts:

1. A soaking test that is conducted at 100 degrees F. for 30 minutes is not equivalent to an actual laundering test. On an average only 65 per cent of the warp shrinkage obtained in the laundering processes was secured during soaking tests. In the case of the filling, only 67.5 per cent of the total shrinkage obtained during laundering was found to be due to the effect of water alone. The presence or absence of sizing probably has much to do with this fact, as will be seen later.

2. In the case of 82 per cent of the shirtings tested, the warp shrinkage exceeded the filling shrinkage.

3. Ten per cent of the samples tested developed a greater filling than warp shrinkage.

4. Eight per cent of the samples developed just as much warp as filling shrinkage.

5. The average warp shrinkage was found to equal 1.46 inches per yard. A little more than three inches per yard was found to be the greatest warp contraction and 0.18 of an inch the least. From a practical viewpoint, a shrinkage of 0.18 of an inch may be disregarded.

6. The filling shrinkage varied from nothing at all to 2.9 inches per yard. The average filling shrinkage equalled 0.74 of an inch per yard.

7. The average warp and filling contraction due to soaking alone were 0.96 and 0.5 of an inch per yard respectively.

A table containing a summary of the various observed rates of contraction and the number of shirtings that fall within the limits specified, based upon laundering and not soaking tests, brings some very interesting facts to light:

1. Seventy per cent of the shirtings examined developed a warp shrinkage of an inch or more per yard. Only 32 per cent of the samples developed a filling shrinkage of 1 inch or more per yard.

2. Eighty-six per cent developed a warp contraction of half an inch or more per yard compared with 54 per cent have a filling shrinkage of half an inch or more per yard.

3. Whereas 23 shirtings or 46 per cent developed a filling shrinkage of less than half an inch per yard, only 7 or 14 per cent of the samples developed a warp shrinkage of less than half an inch.

The effect of sizing upon contraction is illustrated by the following tests. Four measured heavily sized cotton materials, such as are used for linings in cuffs and button-hole strips, were allowed to soak as previously described. Four other samples cut from the same materials were laundered in the customary way. Then the test pieces were measured.

On an average, only 27.7 per cent of the warp shrinkage obtained during laundering could be secured during a laboratory soaking process, compared with the 65 per cent secured in the case of the highly sized shirtings themselves. The four gillings which probably had not been stretched nearly so much as the warps, during soaking developed about 85 per cent of the shrinkage obtained during laundering. These facts would indicate that complete contraction may hardly occur until the sizing has been removed. This removal, although it occurs during laundering, does not take place when the samples are only soaked in water. Some contraction occurs, probably due to the swelling and softening of the sizing during soaking, but the contraction does

not nearly approach its greatest limits until soap and builder plus agitation have removed the sizing.

In this connection it is interesting to observe that in the case of overall materials, between 80 and 85 per cent of the shrinkage secured during the first washing can be duplicated in a soaking process. It would appear that the more heavily sized a cotton woven fabric may be, the less tendency there is for complete shrinkage to occur during a soaking test. The presence or absence of sizing is not important during the actual laundering tests.

The A. B. C. of Beam Dyeing

By LaFayette Holt, M.E.

Always be careful in handling beams of yarn. Yarn, once it is roughly handled is the cause of trouble such as channels, blowouts, spots, streaks, uneven hues and discolorations. This is not always the source of beam trouble.

Winding the beam of yarn is the secret in beam dyeing, if there is a secret, which I claim there is none. Common sense judgment will produce the desired results. Number of the yarn counts and colors control to great extent the matching of colors or shades the census of which has never been taken.

Better be safe than sorry. Therefore operator should keep his mind on all that is pertaining to safety for self and equipment, such as conditions of the dye machine, cleanliness, proper adjustment of machine and beam. Time necessary for treating, dyeing and drying is important, and often overlooked. Habits of the operators



All Monel Metal Beam

in the dye house become so fixed as almost impossible for any change for the better. Reason for this many times is overwork, salted with luck and indifference. This is evident from the fact that surroundings are not always desirable.

Common, simply arranged machines are preferred over other departments of the textile mills for the reasons mentioned above. Operator should never open a steam valve quick. Same applies to closing. Every collapsed beam is the result of a mistake that could have been avoided. Some beam troubles other than vacuum collapse, need not and cannot occur in horizontal beam dyeing machines. Pressure from the centrifugal pump cannot collapse a beam when the overflow pipe is open to mixing tank. Neither can air pressure, under similar conditions. Blowing out beams of yarn from out to in is absolutely wrong. How is the liquid inside an 18-inch diameter drum to get out of this 10-inch diameter of opening in the horizontal dye machine? In the face of this it is still attempted by mistake or otherwise to the destruction of the best beams. It's evident there are things going on in a closed dye machine one cannot see. Still it is not impossible to understand it. Other matters which I have not mentioned can be bad by close observation and reference to what I have already written.

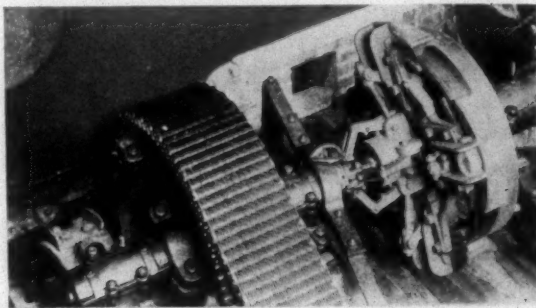
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MORSE SILENT CHAIN **DRIVES**

PERSONAL NEWS

John F. Scott has resigned as manager of the Fitz-
gerald (Ga.) Cotton Mills and the Cochran Cotton Mills.

Lloyd Weeks has become overseer night spinning at
the Avondale Mills, Humboldt, Tenn.

overseer carding at the Union Mills, formerly Icemor-
lee Mills, Monroe, N. C.

H. D. Martin, well known as a superintendent of a
number of important mills in the East and South, has
sailed for an extended tour to Europe.

W. M. Mitchell has been promoted to second hand in
spinning No. 2 at the Cannon Manufacturing Company,
No. 4, Kannapolis, N. C.

— — White, from the Kenneth Mills, Walhalla, S. C.,
has become overseer weaving at Oconee Mills, West-
minster, S. C.

Joe Thomas has resigned as night overseer spinning
at the Avondale Mills, Humboldt, Tenn., and accepted
a position at Dyersville, Tenn.

J. D. May has resigned as overseer spinning at the
Johnston Mills, North Charlotte, to become overseer
spinning and winding at the Union Mills, Monroe, N. C.

W. C. Quick has returned to his former position as

J. L. Laurins has resigned as superintendent of the
Cleveland Cloth Mills, Shelby, N. C., to accept a similar
position at the Dilling Mills, Kings Mountain, N. C.,
under the general superintendency of Z. V. Cranford.

C. J. Gault has resigned as overseer spinning at the
Phenix Mills Company, Kings Mountain, N. C., and ac-
cepted a similar position at the Johnston Mills, North
Charlotte.

V. H. Carr has resigned as overseer at the Smithfield
Cotton Mills, Smithfield, N. C., and accepted the posi-
tion of overseer spinning, spooling, warping and wind-
ing at the Patterson Mills Company, Roanoke Rapids,
N. C.

B. L. Amick, superintendent of the Fitzgerald (Ga.)
Cotton Mills, suffered a stroke of paralysis while visit-
ing at Blacksburg, S. C., last week and his condition is
regarded as serious.

G. F. Lattimore, formerly secretary and treasurer of
the Eastern Manufacturing Company, Selma, N. C., has
accepted the position of treasurer and manager of the
Park Yarn Mills, Kings Mountain, N. C.

J. H. Mayes has been elected president and treasurer
of the Cochran Cotton Mills, Cochran, Ga. He is also
vice-president and manager of the Fitzgerald Cotton
Mills, Fitzgerald, Ga., and manager of the Tifton Cotton
Mills, Tifton, Ga.

Illness of Hampton Smith for the past several months
has delayed the organization of the Hampton Smith
Manufacturing Company, which is to manufacture loom
supplies at Greenville. All the common stock has been
paid in and part of the preferred. Selection of a plant
site and building plans will be completed as soon as
Mr. Smith is able to be out again.

PERSONAL NEWS

H. B. Curtis Joins Carolina Specialty Company

H. B. Curtis has accepted a position as salesman for the Carolina Specialty Company of Charlotte, N. C., with his headquarters at Greensboro.

Mr. Curtis is a graduate of N. C. State College and was for a considerable time connected with the New York office of Marshall, Field & Co.

Chas. Menefee Opens Iselin-Jefferson Office in Charlotte

Chas. E. Menefee, formerly of Charleston, S. C., has been placed in charge of an office which Iselin-Jefferson Company, prominent commission merchants of New York, have opened at 609 Commercial Bank Building, Charlotte, N. C.

Mr. Menefee is an experienced cotton manufacturer and through his office in Charlotte will not only keep in close contact with the mills represented by Iselin-Jefferson Company, but will supervise the Southern sales of cotton goods of that company.

Fowler with Fisher Leather Belt Company

W. W. Fowler has been appointed Southern sales agent for the Fisher Leather Belting Company, of Philadelphia, with offices at 511 Masonic Temple Building, Greenville. Mr. Fowler had worked the Southern territory for many years and is well known in textile circles.

The Fisher Leather Belting Company make a wide variety of belts for various purposes and is paying particular attention to textile requirements.

OBITUARY

John Wheeler Meares.

John Wheeler Meares, superintendent of the Monroe Cotton Mills, Monroe, Ga., died at his home there last Friday. He had been in poor health for about a year, but had not been confined to his bed. He was 66 years old.

Mr. Meares was one of the best known superintendents in the South and had a long and successful record as a manufacturer. He took an active part in the affairs of his community and was regarded as one of its most prominent citizens.

Funeral services were held in Monroe.

Edgar Farrell White.

Edgar Farrell White, one of the pioneer textile manufacturers and merchants of Concord, N. C., died at Pinehurst, N. C., after a long illness.

He was 62 years old. He was one of the organizers of the Brown Manufacturing Company and served as an executive in the company for six years. He later organized the White Parks Yarn Mill and was head of it until ill health forced his retirement. He was also senior partner in the department store company of White, Morrison & Flowe.

Mr. White is survived by his wife and three sons. Funeral services were held at Concord.

A New National Direct Brown

NATIONAL Erie Fast Brown B. Conc. is a new Direct Dye yielding chestnut brown shades characterized by excellent fastness to alkali, perspiration and sea water, and good fastness to washing. Very good levelling and penetrating properties, together with good solubility and resistance to metals, make it valuable for economic application to cotton and rayon in all types of machines.

This dye also yields very pleasing browns of good fastness properties on silk, and on account of its good dischargeability with hydrosulfite is a useful ground for the Printing Trade.

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NATIONAL DYES



Textile Industry Reaches Age of Accountability

By W. M. McLAURINE
Secretary American Cotton Manufacturers Association

NEW industries, like children, do a great many things in infancy and youth that are overlooked as the expressions of immature years. Full responsibility of life's relationships has not completely absorbed and formed for them a philosophy. Caprice and daring, some times accompanied by questionable acts, are often noted in these immature days.

But when industry reaches its majority it must assume the responsibilities of mature life and discharge its obligations in a way fitting these mature years.

It may fittingly be said that the textile industry at this time has reached its majority. This statement does not mean that it has grown to its full completeness any more than to say that the boy has reached his complete life when he reaches his twenty-first birthday. It does mean for industry, however, that as a mature member of society, it has certain definite obligations to discharge that it has not hitherto had. It does not mean that it must stop growing any more than it means that the youth stops growing. While the youth may be physically grown at that period in his life, he is just beginning to become a valuable member of society, as moral and spiritual and intellectual growth has an opportunity to expand and express itself more fully as the years pass by; and his value to society will be measured by the way he expresses these nobler qualifications of his life.

The same may be said of industry, that having reached its majority, that having received its birthright and having been acclaimed a member of the great industrial order, and the still greater social order; its value will be measured by the way it expresses these same characteristics through the personalities of those directing its life and activities.

It would be indeed an anomalous situation of life if the physical body continued to grow in height and expand in breadth during the entire life of the individual. It would be equally anomalous if at some time in the life of the individual there was not that noticeable development of the finer qualities that go to make the great citizen.

Industrialists are imbued with the idea that progress means growth, and they are correct, but it does not necessarily mean physical growth in the sense of expansion of plants. It may mean, and more than likely does mean, at some time in the life of every industry, an expansion of the finer ethics of the industry, an expansion of the finer characteristics of the manager, asserting himself through the products of his plant, and by means of the lives of the people who work within that plant, and his attitude toward the great consuming world which he supplies.

There are two kinds of ambition in life. One kind that prompts its possessor to aspire to be the most important man in the group in which he lives. It may be called vertical ambition.

There is another kind of ambition, which is equally as important, if not more so. It is that ambition which prompts its possessor to discharge the duties of life to the very fullest extent in the position which he occupies, in rendering service to the world. This may be called horizontal ambition.

There are two kinds of prosperity. The first is the prosperity that dominates the life of youth. It may be

termed selfish prosperity in which the central actor and the most important figure on the stage is the person who possesses this characteristic mind.

The second form of prosperity is termed by Edward Filene as "Companionate Prosperity," and it pertains to the life and philosophy of the adult, who as he looks around fully realizes that his prosperity is dependent upon the prosperity of the group in which he lives.

Thus it is evident that as industry reaches adulthood there are conflicting philosophies that offer to guide its destiny, and whether industry will it or not, it is and will continue to be guided by a philosophy accepted ignorantly, or premeditatedly formed out of its background and early training.

McDougall says "To speak the truth, to be mutually helpful and loyal, to be compassionate, to do no violence to the persons or property of our neighbors, to practice moderation and self-discipline, are the common stock of precepts, without the cultivation of which, as a strong and effective tradition, no civilization can rise above a very crude level."

This statement is very significant to the textile industry, as it must pick up its duties and advance into a world of new responsibility. Each obligation is a ringing challenge. To disregard these principles mean stagnation and disintegration; to accept them means progress and prosperity.

An immature industry thinks largely of self, of present conditions, or present outlook. A mature industry looks to the future and plans for future generations, plans for the highest happiness to the greatest number. It plans to give a dignity and a worthiness, and a value to the industry so that the next generation will pick up its heritage with gladness and joy, with an inspiration to carry on with added increments which will be the result of a broadened corresponding philosophy.

So far the statements of this article have been rather abstract. Its purport can possibly be better understood by more concrete expressions.

Laws are constructed supposedly for the benefit of some class or group of mankind. Most of our laws are prohibitive, permissive or mandatory. The great medley of legal enactments stands out as a challenge to the supposedly responsible citizenship of the State and Nation as to whether or not they have comprehended the responsibilities of citizenship.

The statement that in certain sections of our country certain industries have been legislated to death, the statement that Government is interfering too much in business is condemning evidence that industry and business have failed to develop themselves and those communities with which they are connected, into a full appreciation of the responsibilities of maturity.

The cotton textile industry of the United States has failed to educate its members by and large into a full realization of its responsibilities. There are many conflicting philosophies. Not all of them can be correct because there is a lack of harmony on what many people consider fundamentals. Unless the members comprising the great industry can work together and formulate principles upon which to proceed in keeping with the responsibilities that accrue to the industry, then these various philosophies will segregate themselves into groups; or the communities in which they

live will draw themselves apart and legislative enactments will be prescribed to compel one division to observe the edicts of another.

This is particularly true with industry grown up. It is practically impossible to verbalize or legalize the emotions and desires of mankind, and when man fails to properly direct his desires and acts, and makes it necessary for law to intervene, there results a lessening of the moral responsibilities, and a further development of the idea "Within the Law."

As stated in the early part of this article industry cannot forever grow in a material expansiveness. There are adjustments and duties and obligations that it must discharge that are far more beneficial, and far more constructive, and far more abiding. It would seem, therefore, at the present time that those who have the responsibility for guiding the destiny of the cotton textile industry, should feel keenly responsible for the duty of making industry grown up discharge these higher and nobler duties of life.

Jute Manufacturers Want Higher Tariff

Jute manufactures are seeking to increase duties on certain jute products even more than cotton cloth manufacturers whom they opposed in the recent tariff hearings, according to an analysis just made by the Association of Cotton Textile Merchants of New York.

Comparison of the testimony before the House Ways and Means Committee shows that spokesmen for cotton manufacturers and farmers proposed that the duty on jute cloth be put in line with present rates on jute yarn. This latter schedule was considered effective because it kept imports of jute yarn below 2 per cent of the production of these yarns in American mills. Nearly all imported burlaps are made of yarns classified in the tariff bracket "ten pounds up to but not including five pounds." These are dutiable at the rate of 5½ cents per pound.

Cotton manufacturers seeking to check the inroads of jute burlap into coarse cotton fabric markets asked no advance in the rate on jute yarns unless raw jute is removed from the free list. The present rate on jute yarn was taken as a basis of revised duties on jute burlap for two reasons: because cloth is made of yarn; and because any sound tariff schedule provides a scale of duties increasing as a commodity advances in its stages of manufacture.

Cotton manufacturers proposed that a differential of 2 cents a pound be established for the process of weaving jute yarn into cloth—a differential that is quite in line with others now established in this same schedule. At the present time differentials ranging from 1 cent to four cents a pound are allowed for twisting yarn and differentials of 1½ cents per pound are allowed for bleaching jute cloth and sewing cloth into bags. Experience shows that each of these processes costs less than weaving.

Jute manufacturers who opposed any increase in the duty of 1 cent per pound on jute burlap asked higher rates on jute yarn ranging from 1½ cents per pound to 4 cents per pound as follows:

11 lb. to 10.01 lb.	from 2½c to 4c
6 lb. 5.01 lb.	5½c 9c
5 lb. 3.01 lb.	7c 9c
3 lb. and finer	7c 11c

The following increases were requested in the jute twine and cordage schedule:

20 lb. and coarser	from 3½c to 4½c
20 lb. 11.01 lb.	5c 6c
11 lb. 10.01 lb.	5c 8c
10 lb. 6.01 lb.	6½c 8c
6 lb. 5.01 lb.	6½c 12c
5 lb. 3.01 lb.	11c 12c
3 lb. and finer	11c 14c

In behalf of jute manufacturers it has been estimated that the duties proposed by cotton manufacturers would increase the American consumption of cotton by "the trifling amount" of 400,000 bales of cotton annually. This appears less "trifling" when it is realized that such additional consumption of cotton represents the crop of 1,200,000 acres, would furnish employment to 100,000 farmers, and help reduce the surplus of other farm products by increasing the acreage devoted to cotton.

Lay Cornerstone at Industrial Plant

Covington, Va.—The laying of the cornerstone for Industrial's new \$5,000,000 Virginia plant, was witnessed by members of the organization and a host of friends from the entire eastern and southern sections of the United States.

Special cars carried officials and guests from Cleveland. At White Sulphur Springs they were joined by contingents from New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, New England and points South. A special train carried the party to Covington for the ceremonies, where they received a warm welcome from the city officials headed by Ben Moomaw, secretary of the Covington Chamber of Commerce, and Garnet C. Sites, mayor of Covington.

President Hiram S. Rivitz with Vice-president Fred C. Niederhauser and Mr. Samuel Ungerleider of the brokerage firm that bears his name, placed the cornerstone. The meeting was presided over by Colonel Dick Stokes pledging the cooperation of the people in the future as in the past in furthering the joint interests of community and corporation.

Preceding these ceremonies a delightful luncheon was served in the banquet hall of the Presbyterian church. A telegram was read from W. C. Durant regretting his inability to attend and, also, a telegram from Governor Harry Byrd expressing regrets at not being able to be present, extending congratulations and wishing Industrial Rayon and Covington continued success.

The banquet followed in the evening at Greenbrier Hotel at White Sulphur Springs. Over 100 were in attendance. Among the speakers were officials of Covington, guests and members of the Industrial Rayon Corporation, who expressed their enthusiasm over the selection of Covington as a site for this plant, predicting continued prosperity.

D. S. Mallory, treasurer of the company, A. A. Murphy, sales manager, and Bruce Griffin, assistant sales manager, in charge of arrangements, received many compliments on the success of the event.

Heating and ventilating equipment are now being installed in the new plant and Superintendent Lester R. Carrier predicts shipments of Industrial Premier Rayon from Covington in July, well in advance of allotted schedule.

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Dangerous Complacency

THERE are two laws of cotton, one of which is said to have never failed and the other to have seldom failed and both of them have an application at the present time.

First: Cotton purchased just below March 1st always shows a profit.

Second: It seldom pays to sell short on a dull market.

It is true that sometimes cotton is lower in price in May or June than just before March 1st, but it is said that there is always a period after March 1st when, as the result of the inevitable spring crop scare prices advance above the last of February figures.

There are times when cotton declines after having been dull and having hung around one price for a long period, but advances after such a period have been far more numerous than declines.

The real danger is that the cotton manufacturing world is so absolutely complacent about its supply of raw material and the buyers of cotton goods all the way down to retail merchants share the same complacency.

The cotton year was started with the assumption that there would be little if any increase in the exports of cotton from the United States and that there would be an actual decrease in consumption of American cotton both in the United States and in the world.

The first efforts at forecasting the 1929 crop were based upon a very large increase in acreage, which some predicted would be as high as 50,000,000 or 52,000,000 acres and which would assure such an ample crop that there need be no fears relative to a supply of the staple.

The cotton world is complacently sitting and dreaming with those illusions in its head and refusing to

take note of changes which have occurred and in our opinion it is sitting upon a pit of dynamite which may or may not explode, but with the greater chance that it will explode.

Instead of exporting only the same amount of cotton, exports are already 1,050,000 bales ahead of last year and it is practically certain that exports for the year will exceed those of last year by more than 1,000,000 bales.

The consumption of cotton by American mills during January was 668,389 bales which was the second largest monthly consumption on record. It was 80,000 bales more than for January, 1928, and there can be little doubt that the United States will consume more cotton than during the previous cotton year.

Ideas relative to a large increase in acreage are changing and two prominent statisticians now predict that the increase will not be more than 1 per cent.

The National Fertilizer Association reports Southern purchases of fertilizer during December and January at 588,000 tons against 802,000 for previous season, a decline of 26.6 per cent and from many sections of the South come reports of smaller purchases of mules and farm machinery.

With the exception of a portion of Oklahoma, the winter has been very mild and there have been no low temperatures which could seriously injure hibernating boll weevils and while there is never any certainty about boll weevil damage there is, at least, a reasonable assumption that it will be greater than last season.

Almost all statisticians are basing their calculations upon Secretary Hester's consumption of American cotton figures of 14,900,000 for last

season without explaining in any way the consumption figure of 15,407,000 bales as issued by the Federation of Cotton Spinners.

The Master Federation does not obtain reports from all mills nor does it include cotton consumed by batting mills and yet its reports showed a consumption of 15,407,000 bales or 500,000 bales more than Secretary Hester.

During the year ending August 1st, 1927, Secretary Hester showed a consumption of approximately 16,300,000 while the Master Federation showed 15,700,000 and in commenting, at that time, upon the difference Secretary Hester stated that the Master Federation figures were always too low because they did not include all cotton consumed.

Applying that statement to the 15,407,000 bale consumption figure of the Master Federation for last year, it is difficult to understand how Secretary Hester was able to show 500,000 less than the organization which he had charged with always being too low.

It would also be rather difficult for Secretary Hester to explain how the consumption of American cotton of 16,300,000 for the year ending August 1st, 1927, was decreased to 14,900,000 the next year.

We firmly believe that Secretary Hester was forced to issue a consumption figure of 14,900,000 in order to correct an error of the previous year and that when statistics are based upon the consumption of 14,900,000 instead of the 15,407,000 as shown by the Master Federation, they are at least 500,000 bales in error.

In our opinion the consumption of American cotton last year was approximately 15,500,000 bales and will equal or exceed that figure this year.

A consumption of 15,500,000 with a crop of 14,400,000 means that the carryover will be reduced 1,100,000 and that a much larger crop than 14,400,000 will be needed this year.

If the acreage is increased 1 per cent and the same yield per acre is obtained a crop of 14,540,000 will result.

No one can at this time safely predict the 1929 cotton crop, but every one knows that it will depend considerably upon the weather and more particularly upon the weather of the planting season of the next two months.

It may be fine cotton planting weather and a continuation of the present complacency may be justified, but on the other hand it may be unsatisfactory and the cotton world may suddenly realize a sense of uneasiness over an adequate supply of cotton.

If such a condition arises, buyers of cotton who have been content to buy from hand to mouth will quick-

ly seek to contract ahead and buyers of goods who have complacently allowed their shelves to reach the point that they hold less than normal stocks, will abandon their hand-to-mouth policy and become active buyers at advancing prices.

We do not say that such a situation will exist but it can come and will come if the crop gets a bad start as the result of unseasonable weather during March, April or May.

It is well to consider the things that could and may happen and as we enter the planting season of the new cotton crop and see complacency all around us, we give warning that the cotton world may witness an upheaval similar to an explosion.

The New England Free Traders

THE Boston News Bureau, a financial paper owned by C. W. Barron and recognized as a spokesman for the financial and business interest of New England came out openly last week in opposition to any increase in the tariff on either jute or jute products.

This corroborates our former statements that New England is not a sincere advocate of protection. New England is an ardent and rabid advocate of protection upon the articles it sells and often injures the cause of protection by asking for more protection than is needed.

When, however, it comes to articles which it buys New England is for free trade and we have an illustration of that fact in its opposition to a legitimate tariff on jute and jute products.

If the tariff was raised on jute and jute products, the manufacturers of New England, who use such products for wrapping and baling, would have to pay slightly more for their supplies of same and under such circumstances while loudly demanding a high tariff with one side of his mouth the New England manufacturer shouts for free trade out of the other side.

Leaville McCampbell, of McCampbell & Co., New York, deserves the thanks of the entire cotton manufacturing industry for his fight for an increased tariff on jute and for his recent article entitled "The Rising Tide of Jute."

Jute is grown in India and manufactured into burlap with cheap labor in Calcutta, India and Dundee, Scotland, and comes into the United States with practically no tariff.

It is used as a substitute for coarse cotton goods and cotton twines and a large amount of the idleness and low profits of Southern cotton mills in recent years has been

due to the increased use of jute products in the place of those made of cotton.

If a fair tariff was placed upon jute and jute products, cotton goods would be in demand for baling and wrapping purposes and many of our mills which have been idle could be operated upon a full time schedule again.

New England desires and needs a higher tariff on fine cotton goods and fine yarns, and Southern manufacturers not only wish them success but have gladly given them aid.

New England manufactures very few coarse goods and therefore has not been much injured by "free trade" jute, but they know that it has greatly injured Southern coarse goods and coarse yarn mills.

New England buys a large amount of burlap and other jute products for wrapping purposes and even though they know that Southern mills need a higher tariff on such products, their spokesman, the Boston News Bureau fights against giving protection.

The South believes in a legitimate tariff, both when it aids the South and when it aids other sections of the country, but does not believe in placing a higher tariff on any goods than is legitimately needed.

New England believes in obtaining the highest possible tariff upon the products it sells and manufacturers but openly advocates "free trade" on products which it buys.

Our reference to New England and to the South means those sections taken as a whole. There are, of course, in New England many men who are sincere advocates of legitimate protection for all industries and there are in the South, we regret to say, men who are opposed to any protection.

The Boston News Bureau has made plain the fact that New England is not so strong for protection, that it is willing to pay more for the things it buys.

The Textile Basketball Tournament

WE were in Greenville, S. C., on Friday afternoon of last week and had an opportunity of witnessing some of the basketball games which were then in process in the Textile Basketball Tournament which was being held in the Textile Hall of that city.

It is a splendid idea to hold such a tournament each year and we recommend to mills, even the smaller ones, that they give consideration to the question of having a basketball team composed of the mill employees.

It is one sport which cotton mill boys and girls can participate and it is a clean and healthy sport.

The greatest advantage in having a basketball team is the interest which the mill people themselves take in the team and its games.

It helps any individual or group of individuals to have a hobby or something in which they can take interest and get their minds away from their business and home affairs and we see in the mill basketball teams an excellent medium.

During the Textile Basketball Tournament many of the mill employees and quite a few mill officials were present to cheer their teams and it was easy to see the great amount of interest which the basketball teams had aroused.

Not a Dream

WE are in the consolidation period and during the next few years textiles are going to cut a big figure, not in Boston, Charlotte and Greenville, but in every community in the United States. Textiles are an important factor in banking and in public utilities and, while we now have the near billion marks in banking, in steel and in automobiles, it is our prediction that these present large aggregations of capital will be small with what is coming in textiles.

Primarily textiles offer the foundation. They are both a universal necessity and luxury and as a foundation the big power interests are going to expand beyond the conception of the average man.

In textiles as in many other great industries there is gigantic losses to a central control, owing to the numerous separate operations from mill to consumer, and the Loring enterprise is but a step in what seems to be developing.

With production, converting, which means dyeing, printing and finishing, and finally with consumer distribution, it is no dream that under one head in a billion or two billion dollar organization all profits from raw material to the consumer goes into one pot and the public will benefit not only in the price of textile products, their quality and beauty, but as stockholders in the great enterprises as well, and it will not be surprising if in the final analysis the so-called power interests are shown as the big factors bringing about this new era in textiles.—Fibre & Fabric.

Spinners of Egyptian Curtail

Manchester, Eng.—A special meeting of the Bolton Master Cotton Spinners, representative of the Egyptian spinning section, has decided to recommend to its members that they curtail production by 33 1-3 per cent for eight weeks.

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MILL NEWS ITEMS

Burlington, N. C.—The Globe Knitting Company has been incorporated by J. J. May and others. The authorized capital stock is \$100,000.

Clinton, Tenn.—Potter and Shackelford, of Greenville, S. C., have been awarded contract for building a finishing room at the Magnet Mills. J. E. Sirrine & Co., Greenville, are the engineers.

Shelby, N. C.—The Cleveland Cloth Mills which recently increased their equipment to 270 looms now have all of them in operation, both night and day upon rayon goods with both warp and filling of rayon.

Stanley, N. C.—It has been learned in textile circles that in the near future the Katterman & Mitchell Company of Stanley and New York will begin the erection of a number of new homes to take care of their additional operatives, which are increasing each week. This textile manufacturing company has added a number of new looms in the plants in the past few weeks, which are running on full time.

Greenville, S. C.—Further details of the printing plant to be built by the Union Bleachery give the following in regard to the group of buildings being planned: Washing room, 105x89 feet, 1 story; cloth roll storage room, 1 story, 53x92 feet; cloth roll storage and engraving room, 1 story, 80x94 feet; printing room, 2 story, 80x95 feet; copper roll storage room, basement, 26x148 feet; J. E. Sirrine & Co., engineers, Greenville.

Chattanooga, Tenn.—Contract for the erection of 23 dwellings has been let by the Park Woolen Mills. The property on which the new houses will stand is just across the Georgia line in Rossville, located about nine miles from Chattanooga. Amount to be expended is not announced. The usual mill type of construction will be employed in creating the new mill village.

Camden, S. C.—Information received here that A. S. Llewellyn, superintendent of the Wateree Mills, of the Kendall Mills, Inc., at Camden, expressed the opinion at a banquet at the Kirkwood Grill that before long a 50,000 spindle mill will take its place among H. P. Kendall's textile holdings at Camden. Mr. Kendall, who was to have made an address was detained at his Boston home, attributed to illness.

Cornelia, Ga.—Stockholders of Cornelia Cotton Mill, Inc., at a reorganization meeting this week, elected officers and voted an increase of \$225,000 in capital stock. The original capital stock totaled \$75,000.

The textile manufacturing building is practically completed and the mill is expected to start operations within four months. According to the audit of books, the mill is in good shape and the subscription books will be opened this week.

T. H. Little was elected president; L. Y. Irvin, vice-president, and Paul Carpenter, secretary and treasurer. The board of directors includes, besides the officers, J. T. Bolbrook, J. S. Wells, C. B. Brown, R. C. Brooks, H. C. Stovall, C. E. Flor, David English and M. Gold.

MILL NEWS ITEMS

Asheville, N. C.—The American Enka Corporation has let contract to the Townsend Lumber Company, Anderson, S. C., to build about 90 houses in the village of its new rayon plant here. These houses will be the first unit in the village to be built around the plant.

Belmont, N. C.—The Belmont Hosiery Mills will soon have double the capacity for output of hose. Twenty new machines are being installed, and in a short time these will be in operation. In September the business opened with twenty machines in operation, and with the addition of twenty more, they expect to increase their business to that extent. There is plenty of space in the building for a much larger expansion. A. C. Gregg is superintendent.

Chattanooga, Tenn.—Application for charter has been filed by the National Yarn & Processing Company listing the capital stock as \$1,000. The charter is being secured in order to protect the name of the corporation. The National Yarn and Processing Company recently merged with the Standard-Coosa-Thatcher Company. Signers of the application were: Estes Vefauver, J. B. Siber, Mary Taylor, Burnett Sizer and John A. Chambliss.

Richmond, Va. — L. Eldot, sales manager for E. B. Sudbury & Co., of New York, selling agent for Cavalier Hosiery Mills, Inc., in company with Thomas J. Wallner, president of Pulaski, spent a day at the Narrows Mills going over spring and summer patterns and plans for enlarging the present plant and increasing production of "Westover hosiery" manufactured there.

Within a short time, it is announced, a new and modern plant will be erected on a location ideal in every respect and one where expansion of the building will not be hampered.

The survey is being made by the J. B. McCreary Engineering Corporation of the streets and sewerage and water systems of the town will very materially assist this new enterprise in making their location permanent.

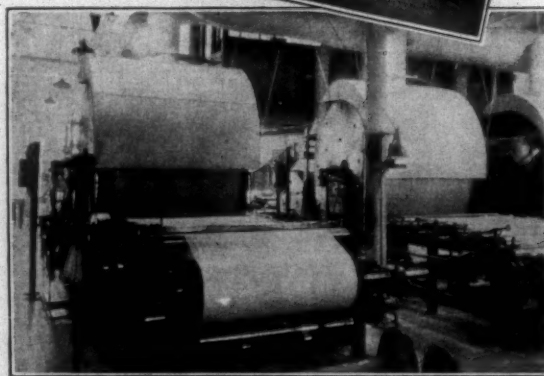
Hildebran, N. C.—The sum of \$156,000 has been offered for the Henry River Mill, near Newton, which for eighteen months has been operated by a receiver, in a bid which was made by W. L. Nicholson, of Charlotte, representing a syndicate composed of men outside of Charlotte.

This bid will stand until March 18, for upset bids to be filed, said Mr. Nicholson in explaining the action of the syndicate which he represents. The mill, which is the property of the Henry River Manufacturing Company, has been operated for eighteen months by J. P. Yount, of Newton, as receiver.

Having more than 8,000 spindles, all in good repair, its continued operation is planned by the syndicate should their bid remain after March 18 and be confirmed by a judge of superior court.

Mr. Nichols said he was not at liberty now to make public the names of the members of the syndicate.

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MILL NEWS ITEMS

Griffin, Ga.—Plans are being made here to secure the removal from an Eastern city of a plant that manufactures tapestry and draperies.

Charlotte, N. C.—Harry S. Baum, of Charlotte, representing a New York concern, has leased the Heath building on South Tryon street, which the company is to equip for the manufacture of women's underwear. Mr. Baum is manager of The Fashion, women's wear store here.

Staunton, Va.—Directors of the Staunton Chamber of Commerce, the mayor and councilmen, together with representatives of a New York concern, met in the rooms of the Staunton chamber and discussed the probable location in Staunton of a large silk mill.

The new concern has its headquarters in New York City, with a large finishing mill in New Bedford, Mass. Representatives of the Northern company said they contemplate the location of a large raw silk mill in this city, whose principal enterprise would be the weaving, twisting and warping of the raw silk, and the product shipped to its New Bedford plant for final turning out.

Greenville, S. C.—At the quarterly meeting of stockholders and directors of the Dunbar Mill, a 2 per cent quarterly dividend on the common stock, \$1,350,000, totaling \$27,000, was declared, payable at once. President R. E. Henry announces that the regular quarterly dividend on the preferred stock will be paid April 1 next. All old directors were re-elected by the stockholders, and the directors in turn re-elected the old officers. T. M. Marchant, president, announces a 2 per cent quarterly dividend on the common stock of the Victor-Monaghan Mills, declared payable at once. At a meeting of the Brandon Corporation, officers and directors were re-elected. August W. Smith is president of this corporation.

Balfour, N. C.—At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Balfour Mills, all the old directors were

re-elected, and they in turn re-elected the old officers. The directors expressed themselves as gratified at the showing made by the mill during its past year's operation. The Balfour Mills were started four years ago with 10,000 spindles and, without increasing the capital stock, have increased the equipment to 20,000 spindles and necessary looms. The mills employ 350 persons. The stockholders re-elected the following directors: R. C. Clarke, C. E. Brooks, John A. Hudgens, John A. Law, L. B. Blake, Ellison Smythe, Sr., and E. A. Smythe, III.

The directors re-elected the following officers: Ellison A. Smythe, president; E. A. Smythe, III, vice-president and treasurer, and Miss R. F. Ross, secretary.

Columbus, N. C.—At a meeting of the stockholders of the Columbus Cotton Mills, the directors were authorized to sell the mill to an out-of-town concern which had made an offer to buy it. The new company, it is said, plans a number of extensive improvements.

The Columbus Cotton Mills, Inc., manufacturers of high grade cotton yarns, was organized in 1926 with an authorized capital stock of \$100,000 and \$80,000 paid in by local people. The mill, which has 2,000 spindles and employs about 80 people, has been running day and night since it commenced operation.

It is reported that the new company plans to increase the spindles and also add looms sufficient to weave all yarn manufactured by the mill. Directors of the mill at present are: E. P. Bacon, chairman of the board; W. T. Hammett, president; W. C. Ward, vicepresident; Fred W. Blanton, secretary.

Orange, Va.—The new mill building being erected for the American Silk Mills, Inc., will be about 133 by 83 feet, with a wing 30 by 44 feet, according to Lockwood Greene Engineers, Inc., of New York, who are handling engineering details. The enterprise will be complete with necessary boiler house, silk vault and other facilities for a silk throwing mill and will contain the requisite stair towers and freight elevator. The window area and story height will be so arranged as to give the maximum light and ventilation, while all machinery will be of the electric-drive type. Construction is well underway and the mill is expected to be completed in April. Fanning & Sweeney of Greensboro, N. C., are the general contractors.

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American Association to Meet in Atlantic City

Atlantic City was selected by the board of governors of the American Cotton Manufacturers Association as the meeting place for the 1929 convention. Dates selected were May 23 and 24.

The board met in the Cleveland Hotel, Spartanburg, S. C., a luncheon following the business session, Atlanta and Charlotte also extended invitations.

Attending the gathering were H. R. Fitzgerald, Danville, Va., president; Arthur M. Dixon, Gastonia, first vice-president; B. E. Geer, Greenville, second vice-president; W. M. McLaurine, Charlotte, secretary-treasurer; J. J. Bradley, Huntsville, Ala.; A. M. Fairley, Laurinburg, N. C.; Robert Lassiter, Charlotte; T. M. Marchant, Greenville; V. M. Montgomery, Spartanburg; T. H. Webb, Concord, N. C.; George M. Wright, Great Falls; Eliason A. Smyth, Flat Rock, N. C.; John A. Law, Spartanburg; Arthur H. Draper, Charlotte; C. E. Hutchison, Mt. Holly, N. C.; A. W. McClellan, New Orleans; James P. Gossett, Williamston; George F. Harris, Atlanta, and J. J. Scott, Georgia.

Institute to Show Cotton Dresses

Cotton dresses and piece goods for spring and summer will be exhibited by the Cotton-Textile Institute at the Parent's Exposition in Grand Central Palace from February 23rd to March 2nd. The exposition will be held under the auspices of the United Parents Association.

Among the cottons to be shown will be a variety of up-to-date fabrics and new models of spring and summer dresses for women and children. Piece goods will be exhibited in the Institute's booth and the dresses will be worn in the style shows which are to be a feature of the afternoon and evening programs during the exposition. Among these will be three dresses especially designed for children, a lounging pajama negligee, a junior dress, three sports suits, two models of afternoon dresses and one evening dress.

Prints, organdy, pique, dimities, lawns, batiste, and broadcloth have been selected for the dresses and piece goods which will be exhibited with particular reference to their appeal this season to the younger generation. Butterick, McCall and Pictorial Review pattern companies have cooperated with the Institute in styling and making the dresses.

Export Trade in Textiles Larger

Foreign markets are taking larger quantities of American textile merchandise according to the annual export trade review just concluded by the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, and made available by C. Grant Isaacs, district manager of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Charlotte.

United States exports of textile fibres and manufactures were valued at \$1,124,495,000 in 1928, an increase of 10 per cent compared with shipments in 1927.

Shipments of all classes of domestic textile commodities from the United States to foreign countries in 1928, were valued at \$1,124,495,000, compared with \$1,021,357,000 in 1927—a gain of 10 per cent. Raw cotton, including linters accounted for 81.8 per cent of the total value

of the exports of the textile group in 1928 and for 80.9 per cent in 1927.

Cotton Exports Decline in Volume But Increase in Value

Exports of lint cotton decreased in quantity from 9,198,746 bales in 1927 to 8,546,419 in 1928 but the value increased from \$818,318,000 to \$812,849,000—a drop of 7 per cent in volume but a gain of 11.5 per cent in value. The average export price per pound of lint cotton advanced from \$0.1726 in 1927 to \$0.2041 in 1928.

Destination of Cotton-Yarn Exports

Exports of cotton yarn aggregated 26,920,000 pounds, valued at \$15,610,000, in 1928, compared with 28,541 pounds, with a value of \$14,325,000 in 1927. Of these totals, 13,459,000 pounds in 1928 and 17,496,000 in 1927 comprised carded yarn, not combed. The bulk of the combed yarn exported is mercerized.

Principle Classes of Cotton Cloth Exported

United States exports of cotton cloth, duck, and tire fabrics aggregated 546,865,000 square yards, valued at \$79,296,000 in 1928, compared with 565,021,000 square yards, with a value of \$76,256,000 in 1927—a loss of 3 per cent in quantity but a gain of 3 per cent in value. The latter percentage reflects an advance in the average unit price of the goods exported from \$0.136 in 1927 to \$0.145 in 1928.

Argentina is the leading foreign market of the United States for cotton yarns.

Use of Microscope Emphasized in Textile School

The use of the microscope for the identification of textile fibres and the various types of rayon is especially stressed in the microscopic course taught in the textile chemistry and dyeing department of the North Carolina State College Textile School.

Textile students take this course in their senior year. After they are proficient in using the microscopes to identify textile fibres and the various types of rayon, they make microscopic analyses of starches, sizes and pastes used in the dyeing and finishing of textiles. The series of starch tests made by the microscopy class under the supervision of the teacher in charge.

One of the most interesting and serviceable attachments to a microscope is the students ocular. This is an attachment which replaces the regular eye piece and enables the teacher to see the fibres which the student is examining and point out the characteristics which he desires the student to see.

Another valuable little attachment which is used in class work is the Abbe Camera Lucida. This is a reflector which reflects whatever is being examined so that students can readily make sketches of the object under examination.

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Too Much Efficiency

I was very much interested in the Bulletin's Annual Review Number, and especially in the diagnosis of "What's the Matter With the Textile Industry."

Night work was rightly stressed as being demoralizing and detrimental to progress. But there is another phase that was entirely overlooked, which I shall term "too much efficiency." It has done more to gobble up profits and cripple industry than anything else, I am sure.

A president, one vice-president, a secretary, and, in some instances a general manager, is necessary;—also a superintendent, who is well qualified for the position. Every overseer should be carefully chosen—not only for his efficiency in textiles,—but for the good influence he may exert in the community. He should be a man of honor and integrity, and worthy of every confidence.

With the right kind of superintendent and overseers, an assistant superintendent and the various "general overseers" are not needed. Every overseer should be assistant to the superintendent in his own department. A smart Alex assistant superintendent or "general overseer" can cause more friction and dissatisfaction among department heads than anything under the sun. They have about the same effect as a cockle burr under the saddle on a spirited horse.

Too much efficiency—too many high salaried men on the pay roll often makes it necessary to cut expenses somewhere. Stockholders want dividends. If outgo gets too close to income, something drastic has to take place if operations continue. And what can be done, except to cut the wages of the operatives? This creates dissatisfaction and often brings real hardship to the workers, and there is no limit to the damage done to the industry under such management,—or "mis-management," it should be termed.

Operatives put themselves into their work more than can be imagined. A disgruntled person can not do good work; therefore, the quality as well as the quantity of production, suffers in proportion to burdens borne or grievances imagined. Strife smoulders like a canker in the heart, or breaks out in bitter rebellion and a moving epidemic, and a wholesale advertisement of "wrongs suffered at the hands of a soulless corporation." And what is more expensive than labor turnover?

I have in mind two mills of about the same size. One is of the "too much efficiency" type. The overseers are nagged and worried so they can hardly run their jobs, and are cross and irritable, expecting any moment to be "fired." The operatives are nervous and dissatisfied. Nobody trusts the other fellow.

The other mill has the fewest possible executives; the employees get good wages and interested in their homes. Nobody ever moves, except to the cemetery. The mill never has to curtail, and always pays dividends.

I wonder how many mill overseers will agree that I've "hit the bull's eye?" And what will some stockholders think?

CASEY JONES.

Steel Heddle Brings Out New Frame

A very marked advancement in frame construction for loom harness has just been brought out by The Steel Heddle Manufacturing Company, factories Philadelphia, Pa., and Greenville, S. C.

It is a combination frame with double brace support on each end, with an inch strip of hard lumber between braces to permit a proportionate support for the harness shaft.

A perfect guidance of the harness shaft while in operation is assured through the combination end, meaning that a catching or interfering with the next frame is impossible.

To permit a larger number of frames required for designs on worsted and woolen goods, the lumber can be as thin as 5-16 to 3/4-inch stock, in other words the brace construction makes these measurements possible.

The braces are designed to create an absolute rigidity of the frame thereby minimizing the danger of the lumber warping in any direction.

The most essential part is the perfect alignment of the heddles, which on account of the accuracy of the construction is positively assured.

In addition to this, they have designed a center brace which is exceptionally strong and easily removable. This brace ties the center of the frame together so as to allow no give whatsoever, and thereby assuring all heddles to have sufficient play at all times, no matter what length the frames may be.

It seems as though they have, with this frame, overcome a bugbear in the harness field.

Institute Proposes Airway Marking

Plans whereby airway markings throughout the United States can be established on a uniform basis were announced by the Cotton-Textile Institute.

Ernest C. Morse, in charge of the New Uses Section of the Institute, points out that a fabric airway marker has been perfected which would make airway markings economical and practical on a nation-wide scale and tie in with a new system that is being developed for mapping the country for the guidance of aviators.

These fabric airway signs are similar to the traffic markers now used extensively in numerous cities and on State highways, and provide for the identification of airways, airports, cities and towns and also furnish a convenient and practical map for pilots.

L. L. Zimmer, a veteran map maker of Cleveland, Ohio, has devised a method of mapping that charts the United States in zones bounded by parallels of latitude and meridians of longitude. Each zone is identified by a letter of the alphabet and further sub-divided into 100 smaller zones each represented by a two digit number from 00 to 99. Any community or area in these sub-zones would be marked by a symbol of three elements—a large letter with an accompanying two digit symbol or marker. A total of 2500 symbols or combinations, no two alike, is possible under this system. For example, the State of Ohio could be charted on such a map in the following zones:

O	P	L	M	N
T	U	Q	R	S
Y	Z	V	W	X
D	E	A	B	C

The use of fabric markers under this method of mapping and identification has several important advantages. It provides uniformity for the entire country, it is economical because the markers can be produced in quantity and easily installed at small expense. There are also very practical advantages to the flier because the plan combines a convenient and compact map with proper identification.



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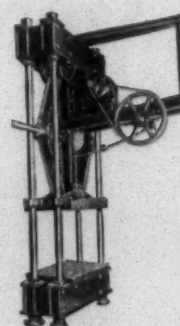
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and Twister Tapes can save
you money. Ask for prices
and samples.

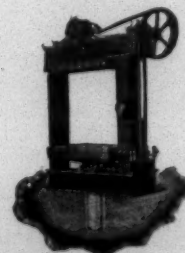
Lambeth Rope Corporation,
Charlotte, N. C.

TAPETWISTER

BALING PRESS



Kunckle Joint
60 to 500
Tons Pressure
Motor Drive
Self Contained
Can be set
anywhere you can
run a wire



Hydraulic, 50 to
300 tons pressure,
any size to suit
your requirements.
Let us tell you
more about them.

Established 1872

Dunning & Boschert Press Co., Inc.

367 W. Water St.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.

Fred'k Viotor & Achelis, Inc., Joins C. I. T.

Creation of the world's largest textile factoring organization was projected by the Commercial Investment Trust Corporation, with the announcement that it had a contract to acquire Fred'k Viotor & Achelis, Inc., one of the oldest and best known textile factors in the United States, and that there would be a merger of Fred'k Viotor & Achelis, Inc., and Peierls, Buhler & Co., Inc., another prominent textile factor which come into the C. I. T. group last year.

The name Fred'k Viotor & Achelis, Inc., is known throughout the world. The business was established by Frederick Viotor in 1834 and has functioned under its present name since 1842. Members of the present management are descendants of the original partners. Thomas F. Viotor will become chairman of the board of the company resulting from the merger, (for which the name has not been determined), and Robert G. Blumenthal, head of Peierls, Buhler & Co., Inc., will be president. Among the present officers of Fred'k Viotor & Achelis, Inc., who will continue with the new organization, are Thomas Smidt who will be chairman of the executive committee and Johnfritz Achelis, executive vice-president and vice-chairman of the executive committee. Other officers of the two companies will occupy in the new organization the same offices which they now hold in the individual concerns. The board of directors of the combined organization will be composed of the officers and Siegfried Peierls and H. — Wolff, former officers of Peierls, Buhler & Co., Inc.; H. P. Howell, president of the Commercial National Bank & Trust Company of New York; Henry Littleton, president, and Edwin C. Vogel and Phillip W. Haberman, vice-presidents, of Commercial Investment Trust Corporation; T. Holt Haywood and Adolph Smidt.

The consolidation will involve no change in policy or trade relationship as the newly merged organization will be conducted as a separate unit under its own individual management, exactly as Peierls, Buhler & Co., Inc., has operated since its acquisition by C. I. T. The combined organization will factor for approximately 150 mills and will derive from the merger benefits of increased facilities for service, the economies of large scale operations, as well as the combined experience in managements of these two great houses. Based on the volume of sales of the two individual concerns for the year 1928, it is anticipated that their combined volume will exceed \$100,000,000. This merger is of more than passing interest to the textile trade as it produces the largest factoring organization in the world, capable within itself of taking care of the maximum needs of every customer. It will assume a position of prime importance in the textile industry and should add very substantially to the earning power of C. I. T.

The union of the house of Fred'k Viotor & Achelis, Inc., with C. I. T. is in line with the previously announced policy of C. I. T. to be in a position to offer a completely rounded service in the finance field. The factoring industry is closely related in many ways to the operations of Commercial Investment Trust Corporation, all of which have as their aim the extension of financing service which facilitates the distribution of manufactured products on credit.

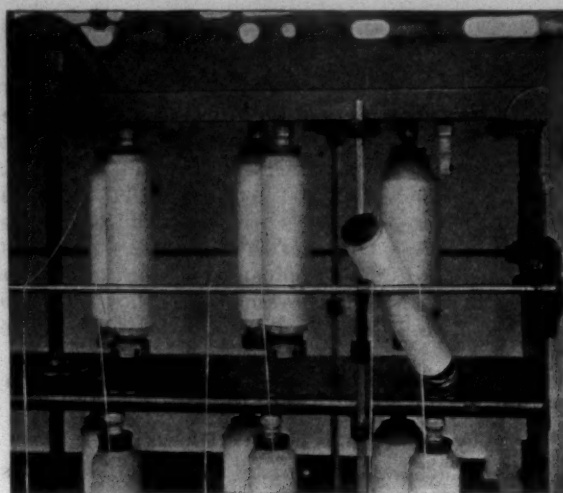
CHAS. H. STONE

THE MOST COMPLETE STOCK OF DYESTUFFS AND
COMPLEMENTARY CHEMICALS IN THE SOUTH

228 WEST FIRST STREET

CHARLOTTE

OVER TWENTY-FOUR YEARS EXPERIENCE



No skewers on this frame!

NO SIR! The old-fashioned skewers are gone . . . along with their lint-collecting points and cups. For now the roving package is suspended from the top of the creel board. There's nothing underneath to catch the loose fly, nothing to become lint-clogged . . . and thereby strain the roving.

For the Eclipse Bobbin Holder grips the bobbin at the top . . . from the inside of its small hole. Holds it firm . . . trues it up automatically. Then the roving is pulled with a more positive, but materially reduced tension. There's no chance of stretching or back-draft. You can make your roving with less twist. And that gives it a uniform size, a new softness . . . a higher breaking strength, too!

As for the cleaning, there's practically nothing to it. There's no collected lint—because there's nothing to collect it. No more skewers to be lifted up, and their lint picked off . . . You can easily apply this Eclipse Bobbin Holder to your spinning or roving frame—no matter what gauge. Bolt it right through the skewer holes in a jiffy. It accommodates the bobbins you are now using. Adjustments and lubrication—never. Try one of these Holders. See if it lives up to what we claim. Write for one today.



ECLIPSE TEXTILE DEVICES, INC.

Elmira, N. Y.

ECLIPSE

BOBBIN HOLDER

Educating Consumer to Gauge Bath Towel Values

(Daily News Record)

AN intense advertising campaign, to educate the consumer on the buying of both towels, was conducted during the past year by the Rike-Kumler Company, of Dayton, O. There was a series of five advertisements. A complete and detailed study in booklet form was also available to the store's patrons. The booklet, as well as the individual advertisements, were copyrighted by the Rike-Kumler Company and the information was prepared in collaboration with the School of Household Administration of the University of Cincinnati.

The entire series is headed: "How Shall We Buy Our Bath Towels?" The first advertisement follows:

The Values in Bath Towels

Have you ever asked yourself what you want most when you buy a bath towel?

Check the following list to see if it includes everything you want:

Color, size, design absorption, texture, durability, friction.

Which items in this list are the most important?

1. Do you want a color to match the walls of the bath room?
2. Do you buy a large size towel in order to get more absorption?
3. Do you buy a large size towel because it gives the appearance of luxury?
4. Is wearing quality an important value?
5. Have you ever thought of the cost of laundering, in relation to the size and use of the towel?

Arrange the list in the order of importance as you would buy.

We have already talked to some people and this is the way they arranged the list:

1. Durability and absorption, equal in importance.
2. Size.
3. Friction.
4. Texture is important as related to absorption, friction and appearance.
5. Color and design last in requirements, but first item noticed when buying.

Does your list agree with this arrangement? Keep the list and see if you will add to the items or change the order of importance at the end of this series of studies.

Do you know what service your towels have given you?

Take an inventory and keep a record of the date of purchase and the price paid.

Background and Yarn

Have you ever seen the background of a bath towel? Have you ever examined the threads or yarns in a bath towel to see how they are made?

Perhaps you have not suspected that anything as plebeian as a bath towel could have a background! But the background and the yarns used have an important relation to the durability of the towel.

The pile threads, the little loops, in a Turkish towel cover the background, so it is necessary to remove them in order to study the construction. Three sets of yarns are used—two set of warp lengthwise and one of filling crosswise.

One set of warp and the filling are interlaced in the

usual manner, and the second set of warp is left loose and used to form the pile loops during the weaving.

The simplest construction is a plain weave with the filling thread alternating over and under the warp, a row of pile loops made with each filling thread:— three, four, five and six filling threads may be used. The higher the number of filling threads between loops, the stronger and more durable the background.

The strength of the background also depends upon the kind of yarn used. A "single" yarn is made from one strand of twisted fibers. A "double" or "ply" yarn is made by twisting together two singles.

The strength of the yarn depends upon the amount of fiber and the number of twists or turns used in combining the fibers. Hard twisted yarns are stronger than soft or loosely twisted yarns.

Study the illustrations. If you have an old towel or a Turkish wash cloth, pull out the pile threads and study the backgrounds.

Untwist the yarns and see if you can tell whether they are single or double ply.

The towels in our stock have been analyzed and the result is given on a poster beside each quality. A detailed study of bath towels is given in a booklet, which is available in our towel department.

Pile for Texture in Absorption

Have you ever noticed the difference in the pile on different kinds of both towels? Have you ever thought of the relation of texture to absorption?

There are several methods of forming pile and each one has some distinguishing characteristic. The loops may be long or short, formed from one yarn or two yarns, and woven in a smooth, even surface, or three, four or five yarns combined to form a ridged surface.

The chief purpose of the pile, however, is for greater absorption, so we find that increased pile surface gives both added quantity and speed of absorption. Coarse, soft twisted yarns absorb greater moisture than the harder twisted yarns.

Since the absorption depends chiefly upon pile surface and the type of yarn used, the size of the towel can be selected with definite persons in mind.

There are three methods of testing which gives a very good index of the qualities which make for durability. These are tensile strength, thread count and weight.

Tensile strength is considered the most important and is a measure of the breaking strength of the yarns. The test is interesting, and a description will help to understand its value.

The material is cut to a standard size. A piece is then clamped between the jaws of the machine. When the motor is started, the jaws pull apart until the threads between the clamps are broken. Attached to the jaws is a mechanism which works a clock, and as the strain of the pull is increased the dial records the amount of strain in pounds. There is also a mechanism which makes a record of the break on a graph. When the material breaks or tears, the mechanisms stop and the records are complete for the piece being tested. Five lengthwise pieces are tested and the result averaged. The crosswise pieces are tested in the same manner.

It will readily be seen that breaking or tensile strength will vary with the number of threads to the inch, the size the amount of twist and the ply of the yarn, since all of those together make strength. When we compare the tensile strength records of different

towels, we get a very good idea of their relative wearing value.

"More About Testing, Thread Count and Weight"

Thread count is taken in the background of the towel. Pile threads must be removed from at least five different places in order to get a reliable and average count.

On very coarse towels the count might be made without the aid of a magnifying glass, but the result could not be depended upon to be reliable. For accurate work, a specially made magnifying glass, with pointer and scale, is used.

Thread count is related to weave and to tensile strength. In general, the larger the number of threads to the inch, the stronger the weave and the higher the tensile strength.

It will be understood there is a maximum above which this is not true, because there will be a point above which the number of threads cannot be increased in an inch of goods.

One other qualification must be considered, and that is, that a coarse yarn might give a high tensile strength, and here is where the tensile strength must be discounted unless the weave is at least a three-pick weave (meaning three filling threads between each row of pile loops).

And so we find that thread count is important to help us analyze and supplement the story told by tensile strength.

Weight tells the amount of cotton used in construction. At first thought it may seem to be a simple matter to test weight by lifting the towels, but size is variable, and a small difference in size will make a considerable difference in weight.

Again the same weight of fiber may be used for two towels, and the yarn in one spun harder than the other. Or one towel may weigh more than the second, but the first may have much less tensile strength than the second.

The distribution of the weight of fiber between pile and background is of interest. If the pile is heavier than the background and a weak weave is used, then the weight of the pile will make too great a strain on the background.

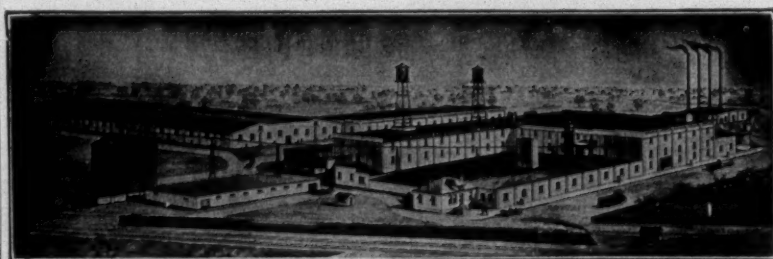
Relative weight between towels is important but not as essential as the proper relation of balance between pile and background.

For further information see our booklet, "How Shall We Buy Our Towels?" Samples of our towels, with analyses are mounted for comparison and study in the Domestic Department of our store.

Georgia Mill Men May Meet April 25

Atlanta, Ga.—The Cotton Manufacturers' Association of Georgia will hold its 29th annual meeting at the Cloisters Hotel, on Sea Island Beach, St. Simon's Island, Ga., it was announced by T. M. Forbes, secretary of the organization. This hotel, which is one of the newest and finest in the State, was recently completed by Howard Coffin, and is provided with golf links, a game preserve, a bathing beach, fishing grounds, and every convenience. It was near this location that President Coolidge recently spent his vacation, and Georgia textile men are promised an ideal setting for their annual meeting. The date has been tentatively set at April 25 and 26.

VICTOR MILL STARCH — The Weaver's Friend



It boils thin, penetrates the warps and carries the weight into cloth. It means good running work, satisfied help and one hundred per cent production.

We are in a position now to offer prompt shipments.

THE KEEVER STARCH COMPANY

COLUMBUS, OHIO

DANIEL H. WALLACE, Southern Agent, Greenville, S. C.

C. B. ILLER, Greenville, S. C. F. M. WALLACE, Columbus, Ga. L. J. CASTILE, Charlotte, N. C.

Weavers Meet at Spartanburg

(Continued from Page 18)

MR. POOLE: I have multipliers on 300 looms. Those 300 have to have long chains.

CHAIRMAN FRANKS: I agree we ought to cut the chains down as short as possible. There are some making them two repeats long where one repeat would do it.

Harness

The next question is: "Is it better always to condense your harness as much as possible?" In other words, is it always best to use just as few harnesses to make what you want to make as possible?

MR. LAWRENCE: I don't think it is good policy or a paying proposition to run the absolute minimum of harnesses in all cases. In fancy batteries it is much better to have ten harnesses and a straight draw than four harnesses with a crooked draw. I think anyone who has ever woven would rather have it that way—would rather have a larger number of harness with a straight draw than a smaller number with a complicated draw.

MR. BURNHAM: I think the weaver has a good deal to do with that. If you put it on the smallest number of harness you could run it on you will sometimes get a crack in there.

CHAIRMAN FRANKS: I think it is good practice to use just as few harness as you can, just so you do not crowd the figures. I know you can make Bedford cord on 16 harness. You can make the same thing on 6, but it does not run as well on 6 as on 16. And you can make the same thing on 12 harness, and it will run better than on 6 or 16. I know that from my experience. Therefore it does not pay to condense them in that case, and it does not pay to go to the extreme. Weaving is a thing that you have to learn by experience.

Rust on Cloth Roll

Someone wants to know what makes iron cloth rolls rust cloth. A lot of that happens, especially over week-ends.

MR. T.: We have had a world of trouble with that very thing, and we have tried almost everything. If anybody knows how to prevent it I would like to know.

Question: Isn't that because the cloth room is down to fifteen degrees cooler than the weave room and when you bring the rolls out of the cloth room into the weave room they sweat?

C. L. LEOPARD, Overseer Weaving, Arkwright Mill, Spartanburg, S. C.: We had quite a bit of trouble. We took our cloth rolls and covered them with paper and shellacked them. I know one mill that is putting on a coat of paint on the whip rolls and cloth rolls.

MR. WOFFORD: I know one mill that has sent all its cloth rolls off to have painted with aluminum paint.

MR. GARNER: We have had some of our rolls nickel plated.

CHAIRMAN FRANKS: That will come off, will it not?

MR. GARNER: It rubs off after awhile.

MR. U.: We use 1¼ inch galvanized pipe for that.

MR. V.: We use paper rolls.

Question: Will the galvanized pipe slip off?

MR. U.: Not always. We have to have an extra supply of pipe.

Roller Cloth Helps

CHAIRMAN FRANKS: I can give you a remedy—use roller cloth for covering your rolls. Of course, you have to have extra rolls; you can not pull them out; you have to run them out. You have to have two sets of rolls, but that will stop it.

MR. BLACK: That is good, but if a man had a thousand looms he would have to have two thousand rolls. What we want is something to apply to the cloth roller that can be pulled out of the cloth.

MR. W.: Those rolls can be enameled so they will not rust.

MR. V.: We used that tube to try to keep the cloth from wrinkling on the end; we were not troubled with rust.

Boyce Knotters

CHAIRMAN FRANKS: Someone asks: "Will Boyce knotters decrease loom stoppage? If so, how much?"

MR. WOFFORD: We use the Boyce knotters, and our weavers wear a smile since we put it in. I can not tell you what percentage, but I know it runs better.

H. R. TURNER, Superintendent, Watts Mill, Laurens, S. C.: Do these men that use Boyce knotters have long ends on their knots? We have quite a bit of trouble with long tails on the knots; we can not keep it adjusted.

MR. WOFFORD: We have some trouble, but we lay it to the hands. We have to keep it adjusted; we keep working on them all the time.

Warp Tying Hand

CHAIRMAN FRANKS: Next question: "Is there anything to be gained by putting on a man to tie on warps?"

MR. X.: If you could cut off two loom fixers by adding on one warp hand I think it would pay.

MR. LAWRENCE: That is a rather misleading question. There are lots of kinds of work where it would pay to put on a warp man. Some weave rooms are laid out so you will have to put on one, but in lots of mills it would not be necessary.

CHAIRMAN FRANKS: I would say in some cases it is necessary and in some it is not. In some cases it is necessary and they abuse it because they think they can get by with it. I have known cases where if you furnish a man to put on warp they will fool around and not put on the warp because they know they can get someone to put it on for them. I think you have to know what a day's work is. I see fancy mills that are obliged to have a warp man and can not run without them.

MR. WALL: I have tried the warp hand and do not approve of it on some classes of work. In my experience, I would rather use a man on just what he can handle than to use a warp man. This warp man has to be a good loom fixer, for setting harness is one of the most particular things about a warp. I find that the man has to go to the warp and fix it up after the warp man had put it on, and it would take about as long as to put it on himself. I would rather give him what he can handle and let him put it on himself.

CHAIRMAN FRANKS: Are there any other questions?

MR. HARDEMAN: What is the average over the country, plain weaves, two and three harness goods, per section man to keep up? Say 10s to 30s.

Question: What size beams, and how many ends?

MR. HARDEMAN: Anywhere from two to three thousand. Twenty, eighteen, varying.

MR. Y.: Let's vary that and ask for 10s, 20s and 30s.

CHAIRMAN FRANKS: How many looms can a fixer run on No. 10s yarn? How many do you think he can run?

MR. Z.: I don't know about 10s, but I used to run a mill where the fixer ran 96 looms on 14s.

MR. LANCASTER: I should say 75 to 80.

CHAIRMAN FRANKS: On 20s yarn, how many looms can a fixer keep up?

MR. A.: On 20s we keep up 100, and we think we keep them up. I think a man has plenty of time to keep up 100 Draper looms on 20s yarn.

CHAIRMAN FRANKS: 30s yarn, 64 picks up, or down as low as 48 picks?

MR. B.: 110 is our average.

T. C. DREW, Jr., Assistant Superintendent, Clifton Manufacturing Company, Converse, S. C.: Our fixers keep up 104 looms, picks 170—Draper narrow looms.

MR. C.: Ours keep up 68 on broadcloth; we find that is about all they keep up in good shape. I think it depends on whether you run day and night. If the mill runs just during the day, I find they can keep up more.

W. C. McABEE: I know an export mill today where 25 per cent of the seconds is absolutely up to the loom fixers.

The invitation from the Standard Looms, Inc., to visit their new plant in Spartanburg had to be declined on account of the inclement weather.

Entertainment features at the luncheon were provided through the courtesy of the textile machinery and supply men of Spartanburg.

For list of those present see Page 43.

"Let the Mills Alone"

An editorial in The Greenwood Index-Journal urging the General Assembly to "let the mills alone" and give the State's most important industry a chance to work out of the present period of uncertainty, concludes with this perfectly sane statement of the facts:

South Carolina wants to see the textile industry enlarged and expanded. It does not want to see the industry crutailed and killed.

South Carolina wants the operatives in the textile industry to be assured of every good thing that the industry can furnish them. The industry now furnishes thousands of people a comfortable living and is a god-send to many of them.

South Carolina will insist on such regulations and restrictions as will assure textile operatives of fair treatment and give their children equal educational opportunities in the public schools with all other chil-

dren. And it is a fact that most mill communities have better school facilities than any of the rural communities in the State.

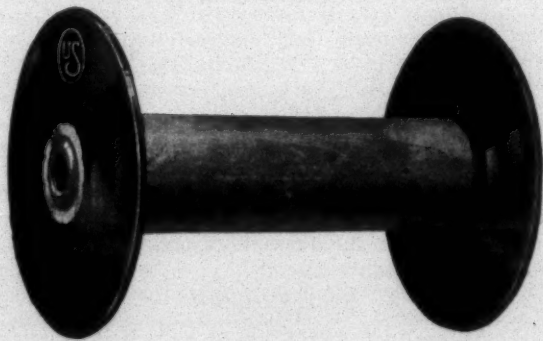
But South Carolina would be more foolish to adopt legislation which would make this State undesirable for the location of new textile plants. Think of the calamity which would come to this State if the cotton mills of the State were all to close down and quit business now? What would happen to the State?

Finally, the management of the cotton mills all know that it is to their best interests to do all they can within the limits of their business for all who work in the mills, a work which legislation did not create. It has brought about better homes and improved living conditions generally.

To think that the mills have to be nagged and prodded and bedeviled all the time is not the way to help the operatives. It may be kept up to the point where capital will decide to try another State and then where will any good be secured for South Carolina and her citizens who are now employed in her mills?

The history of the textile industry in South Carolina presents no chapter of human oppression. Rather it is a story of human progress through industrial growth. From the early mills to the splendid plants of today we get a view of the whole course. No fabulous fortunes have been built for individuals out of the textile industry in the South. There has been fairness between textile capital in the South and those who labor in the mills. And the concern of the Southern manufacturer is for the people who reside and in the villages.

The mills of the South in the words of the moment are not making whoo-pee these days. But rather doing the best they "kin do."—Spartanburg Herald.



Stream-line Spools

*Light Weight—Extra Strength
Long Service*

Surplus weight and bulk are giving way to compact strength in every field. In spools this has been achieved by U S Vulcanized Fibre Head Spools.

Spool troubles, replacements, repairs, and accidents to operatives are eliminated.

U S Vulcanized Fibre Head Spools have "the priceless ingredient" of U S reputation for quality, backed by the U S guarantee that every spool is well made and finished, *will run true*, and the heads will not warp, crack, or splinter in regular mill usage.

Faster, better, and more economical spooling inevitably results where they are used.

Place a trial order and see for yourself.

Write, wire or 'phone.



U S BOBBIN & SHUTTLE CO.

GREENVILLE, S. C.

Main Office:
PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Branch Offices:
HIGH POINT, N. C. PHILADELPHIA, PA. ATLANTA, GA.

*Six definite reasons why you
should use*

Gum Tragasol

1. A pure vegetable gum.
2. Uniformity unquestionable.
3. Adds strength to yarn.
4. Reduces shedding.
5. Reduces seconds caused by loom stoppages.
6. Better Production. Better Cloth.

John P. Marston Company

Importers

247 Atlantic Avenue, Boston

Some Features of Cotton Textile Export Trade

(Continued from Page 17)

A recent article by Walter Miller, the chief of Foreign Service Division in Department of Commerce, refers to the trade representatives of the Department in various markets of the world to assist "in obtaining foreign agencies for American goods, preventing discriminatory local practices directed against the use of American goods, adjustment of trade disputes and difficulties, protection of American trade marks and copyrights, obtaining equitable treatment for American goods under foreign regulative measures, aid in connection with large foreign contracts and government loans, and many other concrete services directed toward strengthening the position of American goods in the markets of the world."

These offices are situated in twenty-three European cities, thirteen Latin American cities, twelve Far East cities and four African and five Canadian cities.

The district manager for the Department's new office in Charlotte, N. C., having received a number of requests regarding the South American market for cotton textile products has recently issued an interesting report on our business with those countries and their potentialities. The statements in this analysis are in line with that report.

In 1927 the Department of Commerce sent four special textile representatives abroad. These men have visited Egypt, Netherland East Indies, and Straits settlements (British Malaya), and Australia. The Department of Commerce officials report frequent inquiries and some business resulting from the activities of these men. These inquiries cover not only piece goods but underwear and hosiery and practically all of the piece goods inquiries are for converted fabrics. Our exports of cotton piece goods for 1927 to the four countries or geographical subdivisions mentioned, were approximately as follows:

Egypt	1,157,000 sq. yds.
Netherland East Indies	2,000,000 " "
Straits Settlements (British Malaya).....	2,500,000 " "

(The exports above shown for 1927 are about double what they were for the preceding two years).

Australia	8,648,520 sq. yds.
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(These exports to Australia for 1927 show about 25 per cent increase over the average exports to that country for the two preceding years.)

Bank Facilities

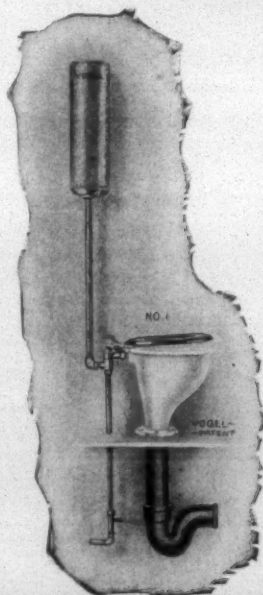
Since at times the suggestion is made that competing countries have an advantage over us in the matter of bank facilities, it is desirable to explain this situation at some length, but to say at the outset that our study indicates that we are well situated as to bank facilities and that our most experienced export interests, whose credit problems are of the most trustworthy character, have little if any complaint that other countries have any substantial advantages in this respect.

Most of our large banks and trust companies have foreign departments at their headquarters but, other than in London and Paris, where most of them have branches, there are very few American branch banks in other foreign countries except a large number owned in Latin America and the Far East by a leading bank in New York and a smaller number owned by a leading bank in Boston.

The branch banks last referred to are in Argentina,

VOGEL

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Frost Proof Closets

Over 400,000 giving satisfaction. Save water; Require no pit; Simple in the extreme. The most durable water closet made. In service winter and summer.

Enameled roll flushing rim bowls.

Heavy brass valves.

Strong hardwood seat.

Heavy riveted tank.

Malleable seat casting will not break.

Sold By Jobbers Everywhere

Joseph A. Vogel Co.
Wilmington, Del.

Brazil, Chile, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela; also in Cuba, Dominican Republic, Panama and Porto Rico and close affiliations with the National Bank of Haiti; also in China, India, Java, Singapore and the Philippines. Canadian and British banks, with branches in New York, have branches in British West Indies, Mexico, South Africa, Australia and British Indies. There are very few branch banks in Central American countries so their importers usually make their arrangements through New York banks and with private bankers.

Some other important American banks have branches in European capitals but not in our important export markets.

The officials of our New York banks doing a foreign business express a desire to be of every possible assistance to export houses and state that their discount facilities are elastic and can be extended beyond present requirements. However, they limit their accommodations to the credit responsibility of the export houses and do not as a rule give weight also to the responsibility of the foreign buyers as is sometimes done by British banks.

Statements have been made by several exporters that British banks discount export paper without recourse or as one commission man puts it, "buy such paper outright." Several United States bankers and the American agent for a large British bank have positively denied this. Hence considerable investigation has been made to make sure of the facts with the result we have not found this practice to obtain on the part of British banks, except in the instance of a few special banking methods in Far East countries, particularly India. These special instances may have been the basis of the statements about British banks. We have a statement through the Department of Commerce from two high British banking authorities that "more than 99 per cent of the business done in the export of cotton textiles, as well as other British banking authorities that "more than 99 per cent of the business done in the export of cotton textiles, as well as other British export commodities, was done through the discounting of bills through London acceptances or documentary bills with recourse both to the drawer and drawee, as well as through the letter of hypothecation covering the commodities themselves which are being exported."

Export Credit Guarantee

In Great Britain and in Germany there are agencies in connection with the Government for guaranteeing export credits.

The British set up the Credit Insurance Committee of 1925-26, composed of bankers, exporters and discounting houses and, founded on its recommendations, the present scheme of insurance was worked out and is administered by the Exports Credits Guarantee Department (a sub-department of the Government Department of Overseas Trade) with the assistance of an advisory committee. This guaranty system does not apply at all in the case of Russia nor in the case of textiles does it apply to the Far Eastern markets such as India, China, Netherlands East Indies, etc.

(Continued Next Week)

High Point, N. C.—Superior Hosiery Mill, which recently was chartered with a capital of \$100,000, began operation with 50 ne wspiral machines of the 220-needle type, with an output of 500 dozen pairs of hosiery a day. Twenty-five persons are employed at present, according to officers.

SHAMBOW SHUTTLE COMPANY

"Shuttles Exclusively"

Main Office and Factory
WOONSOCKET, R. I.

Branch Offices and Warehouses

Greenville, S. C.

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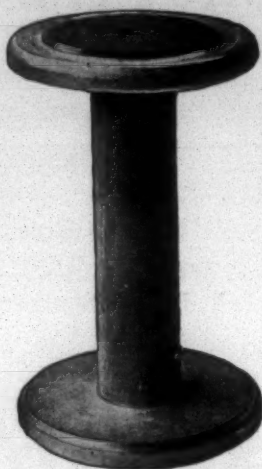
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Effect of Heat on Rayon

Properties of fibres are generally held by the student of technology to be points of relatively little interest. In fact, it is almost remarkable that several fibre properties which were casually mentioned in our textbooks of 20 or 30 years ago as unworthy of more than bare acknowledgment, are today of vital interest to the textile industry. Indeed, in some cases new industries and branches of industries have been built up originating in the effect given by allowing acid or alkali, or other chemical at specified strength and time, etc., to react on the various fibres.

Even today we are probably still apt to regard fibre properties as uninteresting, and in some cases not worth much notice, and yet every one of the processes through which textiles pass absolutely depends on some property of the fibre.

During the last few months (and years in certain places) the effect of heat on cotton, etc., has received marked attention, and new processes have been devised where very novel and interesting effects and designs have been obtained. Some of these have been already referred to in the papers of this paper, and it has been shown that heat may have a very decided influence on fibre properties with regard to dyeing. Heat has also been shown, very recently, to be exerting a great effect in the fading of certain dyed shades on exposure. The question of heat effect on fibre properties has also been investigated from another angle, and details of results published in the "Leipziger Monatschrift fuer Textil-Industrie" by C. H. Moellering. The matter has been investigated in connection with the effect of heat when allowed to act over considerable periods of time on textile fibres which may be used for insulating purposes. Cotton, silk, jute, and artificial silk were subjected to temperatures of 75, 105, and 135 deg. C., for periods of 48, 72, 96, and 120 hours. The various fibres were tested in the yarn state and also in the fibre condition.

The tests were carried out for strength as a result of the heating effects after the material had cooled down again to room temperature. The effect of spinning is very patent in the case of cotton. Single fibres are attacked quicker and at lower temperatures, the fibre being affected at 100 deg. C. Up to 70 to 75 deg. C. there is an increase in strength and extension which goes away again at 100 deg. C.

Further heat after this point produces a steady decrease in strength.

In the wet state the yarns averaged 50 to 60 per cent higher breaking lengths than when they were dry, and this value is even greater for single fibres. Unfortunately this is not supported by the tabulated data given.

The difference between the wet and dry fibres disappears completely after heating at 75 deg. C., and on heating for such a prolonged period as 120 hours at temperatures greater than 100 deg. C. the values for the wet fibres fall below those for the dry.

Artificial silk is affected at temperatures as low as 60 to 70 deg. C., but the effect depends for the first 50 hours on the time of heating. After that the effect of time is slight. In the yarn state and when wet, artificial silk will lose up to 64 per cent of its dry strength and the single filaments up to 50 per cent. Artificial silk is not likely to prove anything better than a bad insulator because of its hygroscopic properties. The acetate type is mentioned as an exception in this respect by Heerman.—Textile Argus.

Attendance At Weavers' Meeting

Among those who registered at the meeting of the Weavers' Division, Southern Textile Association at Spartanburg, February 15, 1929, were the following:

Allen, M. G., Overseer Weaving, Alexander Mfg. Co., Forest City, N. C.
 Baker, B. C., Supt., Kershaw Cotton Mill, Kershaw, S. C.
 Bates, J. M., Overseer Cloth Room, Monarch Mill, Union, S. C.
 Beaman, L. R., Designer, Victor Mill, Greer, S. C.
 Beard, David F., Textile World, Cleveland, O.
 Becknell, W. W., Supt., Arkwright Mills, Spartanburg, S. C.
 Bell, J. B., Asst. Supt., Issaqueena Mill, Cestral, S. C.
 Beville, S. H., Weaver, Orr Cotton Mill, Anderson, S. C.
 Bishop, C. W., Overseer Weaving, Saxon Mill, Spartanburg, S. C.
 Bishop, L. O., Overseer Weaving, Erlanger Mill, Lexington, N. C.
 Black, W. A., Supt., Beaumont Mfg. Co., Spartanburg, S. C.
 Blackwell, J. F., Cloth Room Overseer, Whitney, S. C.
 Bott, A. D., Overseer Weaving, Mills Mill, Greenville, S. C.
 Brady, J. J., Weaver, American Spinning Co., Greenville, S. C.
 Buck, R. E., Jr., Salesman, Charlotte, N. C.
 Burgess, J. H., Weaver, Mollohon Mfg. Co., Newberry, S. C.
 Burnett, B. R., Night Second Hand, Spartan Mills, Spartanburg, S. C.
 Burnham, W. H., Salesman, Parks-Cramer Co., Charlotte, N. C.
 Calvert, L. G., Overseer Weaving, No. 2 Mill, Clifton, S. C.
 Campbell, J. H., Overseer Weaving, Broad River Mills, Blacksburg, S. C.
 Campfield, E. W., Overseer Cloth Room, Alexander Mfg. Co., Forest City, N. C.
 Cannon, A. L., Overseer Weaving, Whitney Mfg. Co., Whitney, S. C.
 Cantrell, E. L., Overseer Weaving, Alexander Mfg. Co., Forest City, N. C.
 Carter, E. F., Inst. Weaving and Designing, Clemson College, S. C.
 Chapman, James A., Jr., Vice-president, Inman Cotton Mills, Inman, S. C.
 Clark, J. C., Overseer Cloth Room, Republic Mills No. 3, Great Falls, S. C.
 Clark, J. J., Weaver, Joanna Mill, Goldville, S. C.
 Cobb, W. W., Superintendent, Norris Cotton Mill, Catechêe, S. C.
 Converse, S. W., Superintendent, Clifton Mfg. Co., Clifton, S. C.
 Cox, J. S., Second Hand, Abbeville Cotton Mill, Abbeville, S. C.
 Crane, T. J., Weaver, Easley Mill No. 3.
 Crow, Smith, Superintendent, Drayton Mill, Spartanburg, S. C.
 Cudd, J. C., Superintendent, Wallace Mfg. Co., Jonesville, S. C.
 Doggett, W. T., Superintendent, Cowpens Mill, Cowpens, S. C.

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We wish to obtain a complete list of the superintendents and overseers of every cotton mill in the South. Please fill in the enclosed blank and send it to us.

....., 19.....

Name of Mill.....

.....

..... Spinning Spindles..... Looms

..... Superintendent

..... Carder

..... Spinner

..... Weaver

..... Cloth Room

..... Dyer

..... Master Mechanic

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Decker, F. A., Vice-President and Traveling Representative, Textile Specialty Co., Greensboro, N. C.

Derner, R. C., Salesman, The Stafford Co., Readville, Mass.

Dill, C. P., Overseer Weaving, Brandon Mill, Greenville, S. C.

Dixon, H. C., Weaver, Valley Falls Mills, Spartanburg, S. C.

Ezell, W. F., Weaver, Charlotte, N. C.

Flack, T. M., Overseer Weaving, Marion Mill, East Marion, N. C.

Fowler, R. J., Assistant Overseer Cloth Room, Lancaster Cotton Mills, Lancaster, S. C.

Franks, E. H., Superintendent, Dunean Mills, Greenville, S. C.

Garner, W. T., Weaver, Inman Mills, Inman, S. C.

Garrett, J. B., Overseer Weaving, Monaghan Mill, Greenville, S. C.

Gaston, W. F., Cloth Room, Watts Mill, Laurens, S. C.

Gibson, L. B., Superintendent, Union and Buffalo Mills, Fairmont, S. C.

Gillespie, Paul G., Cotton Spinning Tests, Textile Dept., Clemson College, S. C.

Gossett, F. A., Spinner, Easley Mill No. 3, Liberty, S. C.

Grant, W. J., Weaver, Monarch Mill, Lockhart, S. C.

Gray, W. H., Cotton Testing, U. S. D. A., Clemson College, S. C.

Green, W. E., Overseer Cloth Room, Pacolet Mfg. Co., Pacolet, S. C.

Greer, W. W., Salesman, Seydel Chemical Company, Greenville, S. C.

Gregg, J. M., Selling Agent, The Stafford Company, Charlotte, N. C.

Hardeman, W. H., Weaver, Newberry Mill, Newberry, S. C.

Hardin, C. D., Weaver, Clifton No. 1, Clifton, S. C.

Hill, D. H., Jr., Associate Editor, Southern Textile Bulletin, Charlotte, N. C.

Holcomb, L. H., Overseer Weaving, Rhodhiss Mill, Rhodhiss, N. C.

Howard, W. F., Superintendent Cotton Department, Pacific Mill, Lyman, S. C.

Iler, Harry B., Salesman, L. R. Wattles & Co., Greenville, S. C.

Jaewin, J. H., Carder, Broad River Mill, Blacksburg, S. C.

Johnson, O. R., Overseer Weaving, Dunean Mill, Greenville, S. C.

Jones, W. O., Salesman, Steel Heddle Mfg. Co., Greenville, S. C.

Jones, W. S., Master Mechanic, Marion Mfg. Co., Marion, N. C.

Kelley, L. F., Superintendent, Poinsett Plant, Greenville, S. C.

Lancaster, M. B., Superintendent, Pacolet Mfg. Co., Pacolet, S. C.

Langley, W. M., Superintendent, Abbeville Cotton Mills, Abbeville, S. C.

Leopard, Alvin, Timekeeper, Arkwright Mill, Spartanburg, S. C.

Leopard, C. L., Overseer Weaving, Arkwright Mill, Spartanburg, S. C.

Lockman, F. D., Superintendent, Monarch Mill, Lockhart, S. C.

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Lybrand, S. R., Assistant Superintendent, Union-Buffalo Mills Co., Union Plant, Union, S. C.
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 Mason, A. H., Overseer, National Weaving Co., Lowell, N. C.
 Mason, B. L., Overseer Cloth Room, Wallace Mfg. Co., Jonesville, S. C.
 Maulsby, R. C., Southern Editor, Textile World, Greenville, S. C.
 Maxwell, Robert, J., Distributor, E. F. Houghton & Co., Greenville, S. C.
 Mayfield, S. G., Overseer Weaving, Union-Buffalo Mills, Fairmont, S. C.
 McAbee, W. C., Overseer Cloth Room.
 McGarity, P., Superintendent, Mills Mill No. 1, Greenville, S. C.
 McGee, R. J., Superintendent, Arcade Cotton Mills, Rock Hill, S. C.
 McKenna, A. E., Acting Assistant Professor Weaving, Clemson College, S. C.
 McWade, R. T., Assistant to Superintendent, Dunear Mills, Greenville, S. C.
 Moore, W. M., Superintendent, Broad River Mills, Blacksburg, S. C.
 Morgan, G. C., Overseer Weaving, Lonsdale Co., Seneca, S. C.
 Moss, T. S., Spinner, Broad River Mills, Blacksburg, S. C.
 Ousley, M., U S Bobbin & Shuttle Co., Greenville, S. C.
 Padgett, C. M., Superintendent, Lonsdale Co., Seneca, S. C.
 Park, W. H., Weaver, Pacific Mill, Lyman, S. C.
 Patrick, J. R., Overseer Weaving, Caroleen Mill, Caroleen, N. C.
 Pettit, C. W., Overseer Spinning, Monaghan Mill, Greenville, S. C.
 Philip, Robert W., Editor, Cotton, Atlanta, Ga.
 Poole, J. K., Assistant Superintendent, Stonecutter Mill, Spindale, N. C.
 Rikard, Chas. E., Overseer Cloth Room, American Spinning Co., Greenville, S. C.
 Rogers, H. O., Superintendent, Hartwell Mills, Hartwell, Ga.
 Rodgers, W. W., Overseer Weaving, Victor Mill, Greer, S. C.
 Sails, Frederick, Salesman, Standard Looms, Inc., Spartanburg, S. C.
 Sanders, F. A., Overseer Weaving, Union-Buffalo Mills Co., Union, S. C.
 Shannon, W. B., Overseer Weaving, Republic Mills No. 3, Great Falls, S. C.
 Sharpe, Robert, Overseer Weaving, Renfrew Plant, Brandon Corp., Travelers Rest, S. C.
 Shippey, C. B., Weaver, Riverdale Mills, Enoree, S. C.
 Smith, A. P., Overseer Weaving, Brandon Corp., Woodruff, Woodruff, S. C.
 Smith, Chas. J., Overseer Weaving, Poinsett Mill, Greenville, S. C.
 Smith, H. G., Overseer Weaving, Beaumont Mfg. Co., Spartanburg, S. C.
 Smith, Junius M., Business Manager, Southern Textile Bulletin, Charlotte, N. C.
 Smith, W. T., Brandon Corp., Greenville, S. C.
 Sorrells, J. A., Jr., Salesman, N. Y. & N. J. Lubricant Co., Greenville, S. C.
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(Continued on Page 49)

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COTTON GOODS

New York.—The stronger trend in the cotton market served to strengthen prices of unfinished cotton goods during the week. Sales showed only a moderate volume and were estimated as being less than current production of print cloths, sheetings and some of the other gray goods lines.

Business in fine goods continued good. In the past several weeks, sales of fine goods have been larger than at any other time for a year. Mills have large orders on hand at present and a considerable amount of new business is in sight.

Last week saw a good business in sheets and pillow cases, especially in the colored sheets. Sales of towels have continued active, with some large orders for delivery two months ahead reported. The demand for printed wash goods continued strong.

The cotton duck situation showed improvement. While sales have continued at low prices, stocks have shown a promising reduction.

On Friday again 25,000 and 30,000 pieces of the 68x72 39-inch print cloth construction sold spot and on forward contracts at 8½c, the business being confined to one-quarter of the market. Elsewhere a few second hand 68x72s were secured at 8 7-16c with the majority of first hands holding firm at 8½c. Second hands were not shading on the 64x60s, but one first hand source sold a light yardage of spots at 7 7-16s, a declining further business, and more were not to be found in the market under 7½c.

In combed broadcloths there were sales running into the thousands of pieces in 128x68s. Eastern makes were sold at 16½c and at 16¾c. The finer grades were held for better levels and are not for the moment very active. In the South some moderate quantities sold at 15¾c and some light trading was reported on a 15¾c cloth. For 144x76s 19c was paid in the East. A Southern mill make was said to have brought 18¾c. A few two-ply and single goods were selling at 22c and 22½c.

Cotton goods prices were quoted as follows:

Print cloths, 28-inch, 64x60s	6½
Print cloths, 27-inch, 64x60s	5½
Gray goods, 38½-inch, 64x60s	7½
Gray goods, 39-inch, 68x72s	8½
Gray goods, 39-inch, 80x80s	10½
Dress gingham	12½a15
Brown sheetings, 3-yard	11½
Brown sheetings, 4-yard, 56x60s	9½
Brown sheetings, standard	12½
Tickings, 8-ounce	21½a23
Denims	17½

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YARN MARKET

Philadelphia, Pa.—There was a slight improvement in the yarn market last week. The demand was better and prices were firmer, the latter being helped by the better tone of the cotton market. Buyers showed more interest than for several weeks past, indicating that the potential demand is strong enough to develop into much more active business soon. Actual business done was rather spotty. The best demand was for weaving and insulating yarns. While many consumers sent in inquiries, they usually confined their purchases to a hand to mouth basis and were not inclined to cover ahead.

Those representing yarn mills directly, and others in closer than ordinary touch with certain groups of spinners, report that in the case of pivotal counts a spinners' minimum price appears to have been definitely reached. Some spinners are quoting a trifle higher prices now than they did last week. There is not a large supply of spot yarn on offer in the local market, it is stated. Ordinary quality weaving and knitting yarns are still offered at concessions, it is admitted, but these offers consist of small lots.

A number of prominent distributors describe the price situation as confused. These sellers concede that some business is passing by them because of price differences, but they do not regard this as important because they do not believe they are too high and they are convinced that not much yarn can be sold below their quotations.

Southern Single Warps.		Southern Two-Ply Combed Peeler.	
8s	32½	8s	43
10s	33	20s	45
12s	33½	30s	47
14s	34	38s	49
16s	34½	40s	52
20s	36½	40s	52
24s	38	50s	56
30s	40½	60s	60
30s	40½	70s	72
40s	49	80s	83
Southern Single Skeins.		Carpet and Upholstery Yarns in Skeins.	
10s	32½	8s to 9s 3-4-ply tinged tubes	30½
12s	32½	8s 3-ply hard white warp twist	32
14s	33½	10s and 12s 3 and 4-ply hard white yarn tubes and skeins	33
16s	34½	Same warps	33½
22s	36½	Southern Two-Ply Hard Twist Combed Peeler Weaving Yarns.	
24s	37½	8s-12s	44
26s	38½	20s	46
30s	39½	30s	50
40s	46	36s	53
Southern Two-Ply Skeins.		38s	56
4s-8s	33	40s	55
10s	33½	50s	58
12s	34	60s	63
14s	34½	70s	75
16s	35	80s	85
20s	37	Southern Combed Peeler Single Yarn on Cones.	
24s	38½		
26s	39	10s	41
30s	41	12s	41½
40s	48	14s	42
50s	48	16s	42½
Southern Frame Spun Carded Yarn on Cones—Cotton Hosiery Yarns.		22s	44
8s	31½	24s	46
10s	32	26s	46½
12s	32½	28s	47
14s	33	38s	51
16s	33	40s	52
18s	34	50s	57
20s	34½	60s	62
22s	35½	70s	72
24s	36½	Southern Two-Ply Warps.	
26s	37½	8s	33
30s	39½	14s	34½
40s	47	24s	39½
Two-Ply Mercerized Yarn.			
20s	60		
26s	62		
50s	75		
60s	88		
80s	1.07		
90s	1.45		

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On account of installing Barber-Colman machinery, we offer 4x5 plain and Boynton type spools, 24x54" section beams, Foster No. 32 spooler tensions. All of this equipment is in good condition and will be sold at reasonable prices. Address Equipment, care Southern Textile Bulletin.

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 - 2—Saco-Lowell Spinning Frames, 2" ring, 3¼" gauge, tape drive, 1922 model, 276 spindles each.
 - 2—Whitin Spinning Frames, 2" ring, 3¼" gauge, tape drive, 1921 model, 276 spindles each.
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 - 4—Saco-Lowell Twisters, 2 or 2½" ring, 3¼" gauge, 208 spindles each, tape drive, 1916 model, used 5 years. Excellent condition.
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Tel. Hem. 8014-W. Charlotte, N. C.

Wanted

Jacquard loom fixer who understands box looms. Address Box 1,ooms, care Southern Textile Bulletin.

Superintendent Wanted

For Southern mill manufacturing denims. Our client desires a thoroughly experienced denim manufacturer, a man of good character. Good salary. Charles P. Raymond Service, Inc., 294 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

FOUR WHEEL BRAKES

are no safer than two wheel brakes unless they are all four working.

Warning notices will not make your floors as safe as cleaning them with

WYANDOTTE DETERGENT

This cleaner cleans so thoroughly that the natural surface is safe for your busiest employee.



Ask your supply
man for
"WYANDOTTE"

The J. B. FORD CO., Sole Mnfrs.
Wyandotte, Michigan.

BULLETIN CLASSIFIED ADS

are read in practically every textile mill in the Southern States. Make your wants and offerings known through this medium. \$3.00 per inch for each insertion.

Set this style type, figure about 40 words to the inch.

Set this style, about 30 words to inch.

Walter S. Montgomery

A SENSE of tragedy and loss enveloped the city as the people of Spartanburg awoke to realize that Walter S. Montgomery was dead and his two companions in the automobile accident near Columbia on the preious night, Dr. Elwood F. Bell and Isaac Andrews, were seriously injured.

Mr. Montgomery's death brought such a shock as the city has not sustained before. In the prime of life, touching the larger affairs of the city and section at so many points, there seemed to be none to escape the weight of the tragedy. In business circles, and in the social life of the city, his contacts were many and of the most delightful character. The gentleness of the man in his relations with those associated with him socially in business drew friends to him from every walk of life, who experienced a sense of the deepest distress in the knowledge of his sudden and tragic death.

Mr. Walter Montgomery was at the time of his death carrying a maximum of responsibilities as an executive of textile operations and serving in many capacities as director of business enterprises. And he was meeting all his duties with a serenity and poise indicative of his capacity as an executive.

A native of Spartanburg county and almost a life-long resident of the city, his influence exerted a never failing pressure upon the wholesome and constructive purposes of the community's affairs. His own enterprises grew and prospered, and as he turned to public undertakings his judgment became a stimulating element in their prosecution. The larger interests of the region sought his influence and counsel and he served as director of transportation lines and industrial plants with a breadth of understanding that inspired confidence and good will.

Simplicity and gentleness were the personal characteristics of the man whose end the people of Spartanburg mourn today. Spartanburg Herald.

Textile Institute at School

Raleigh, N. C.—The second week of April has been chosen for the annual textile institute to be held here by the Textile School of N. C. State College. The institute is an annual affair which has drawn many textile men each year from all sections of the State.

"Why so sad?"

"My wife left me last night."

"Gosh! That's tough."

"Yeah, she's coming back home today."

Attendance at Weavers' Meeting

(Continued from Page 45)

Thomas, D. L., Weaver, Pacific Mill, Lyman, S. C.
 Thomas, E. H., Overseer Weaving, Abbeville Cotton Mills, Abbeville, S. C.
 Thomas, Mrs. Ethel, Editor Home Section, Southern Textile Bulletin, Charlotte, N. C.
 Thomas, S. C., Moreland Sizing Co., Spartanburg, S. C.
 Thomason, L. W., N. Y. & N. J. Lubricant Co., Charlotte, N. C.
 Townsend, H. D., Superintendent, Nokomis Cotton Mill, Lexington, N. C.
 Turner, H. H., Superintendent, Watts Mill, Laurens, S. C.
 Veal, W. W., Assistant Superintendent, Arcadia Mill, Arcadia, S. C.
 West, J. I., Second Hand Spooling, Pacific Mill, Lyman, S. C.
 White, H. B., Overseer Weaving, The D. E. Converse Co., Glendale, S. C.
 Whitely, O. W., Osage Mfg. Co., Bessemer City, N. C.
 Wilkins, Jack, Salesman, Arabol Mfg. Co., Greenville, S. C.
 Wilkins, J. R., Overseer Weaving, Pacolet Mills, Pacolet, S. C.
 Williams, A. R., Cloth Room, Hartwell Mill, Hartwell, S. C.
 Williams, C. L., Supply Salesman, Draper Corp., Atlanta, Ga.
 Williams, J. N., Salesman, Spartanburg Mill Supply Co., Spartanburg, S. C.
 Williams, W. B., Overseer Weaving, Appleton Co., Anderson, S. C.
 Witherspoon, George, Sales Manager, Spartan Sizing Co., Spartanburg, S. C.
 Wofford, L. E., Night Superintendent, Inman Mills, Inman, S. C.
 Wood, J. B., Overseer, Monarch Mills, Union, S. C.
 Wood, R. L., Weaver, Watts Mill, Laurens, S. C.
 Macomson, M. R., Superintendent, Saxon Mills, Spartanburg, S. C.
 Claude Gilstrap, Overseer Weaving, Hartwell Mill, Hartwell, Ga.

New Planes Use Cotton

More than two-thirds of the airplanes exhibited in the New York Aviation Show at Grand Central Palace were of fabric construction, according to the Cotton-Textile Institute.

In a check of the exhibits, it was found that twenty-nine of the forty-two planes were covered with cotton fabric. Although other materials such as wood and metal were used extensively in some of the larger planes, the majority of designers and manufacturers still prefer fabric coverings for wings and fuselage. Ever since the first successful flights were made in this country, the use of fabric coverings has predominated.

The trend to cabin construction reflecting increased safety and greater commercial importance requires additional amounts of cotton in the artificial leather for lining cabins, cockpits and covering seats. Cotton parachutes have been perfected through extensive research and a great deal of special equipment for flyers, such as suits, caps, shoes, parachute bags and straps is made of cotton. Among the accessories for seaplanes exhibited at the Show were canvas life boats and floats covered with metal and protected at the ends by a coarse coated fabric.

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Atlanta, Ga.
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Factory Office: Providence, R. I.**SHIPPING CONTAINERS****WOOD WIREBOUND CORRUGATED**

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LeaKraft

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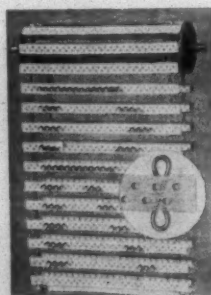
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ANTONIO SPENCER, Pres. AMOS M. BOWEN, Treas.
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"WHERE TRAVELER NEEDS ARE PARAMOUNT."
 Use the UNIVERSAL STANDARD PRODUCTS, which insure you against interruptions and delays in your work.

FOR FINE YARNS—
 Use OUR SPECIAL TEMPERED NARROW TRAVELERS.

FOR UNIFORMITY OF TWIST IN PLYS AND CORDS—
 Use the new "BOWEN PATENTED VERTICAL OFF-SET" Patent No. 1,636,992.

**THE IMPROVED EYE****We Also Manufacture****Dobby Loom Cords and Pegs****Ribe Dobby Chain Company****Millbury,****Mass.**

EMPLOYMENT BUREAU

The fee for joining our employment bureau for three months is \$2.00 which will also cover the cost of carrying a small advertisement for two weeks.

If the applicant is a subscriber to the Southern Textile Bulletin and his subscription is paid up to the date of his joining the employment bureau the above fee is only \$1.00.

During the three month's membership we send the applicant notices of all vacancies in the position which he desires and carry small advertisements for two weeks.

WANT position as overseer and designer, plain or dobby work. Was two years at Cascade Mills, Mooresville, N. C., and two years with Union Mills, Union, S. C. References—those for whom I've work. No. 5569.

WANT position as superintendent, or assistant superintendent. Age 28, Graduate N. C. State College. Several years experience—two years superintendent of two mills on dobby work and fine yarns. Best of references. No. 5570.

WANT position as overseer weaving, or as second hand in large mill. 10 years experience on sail duck: I. C. S. course on cotton manufacturing, yarn and cloth calculations—dobbies, leno weaves, etc. Will make good. No. 5571.

WANT position as superintendent, or as overseer carding or spinning, or both. 15 years experience. Best references. No. 5572.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Experienced and can give satisfaction. No. 5573.

WANT position as superintendent or as carder and spinner, in mill to ten to fifteen thousand spindles. Age 32. Now employed but wish to change. Prefer North Carolina. No. 5574.

WANT position as superintendent or as overseer carding and spinning. Age 37; 13 years a overseer with one company. Married. All I ask is a opportunity to demonstrate my ability. A-1 references. No. 5575.

WANT position as overseer carding or spinning, or both; want day work. Age 35. Three years in Georgia Tech, and an I. C. S. graduate. Five years experience as overseer. Anywhere in the South. No. 5576.

WANT position as superintendent, fancy weave mill. Expert on Oriental and Axminster rug weaving. 20 years with one company. No. 5577.

WANT position as overseer carding, or as second hand in large mill in good location. On present job six years. Good references. No. 5578.

WANT position where merit wins. General office work, payroll or shipping clerk or assistant superintendent. Age 26, experienced and efficient. Present employers will recommend me. No. 5579.

WANT place as musician in up-to-date mill village. 12 years as band instructor. Am a good weaver and a good barber. Prefer the South. Good references. No. 5580.

WANT position as superintendent, or as carder or spinner, or both carder and spinner in smaller mill. I. C. S. graduate, 22 years experience, serving long term at every place, and making high production. No. 5581.

WANT position as hosiery sewing machine man. Experienced, well qualified and best references. No. 5582.

WANT position as overseer carding. Best of references. No. 5583.

WANT position as superintendent, or as weaver, carder or spinner in large mill. Now superintendent two small mills. Well experienced and can handle yarn or weave mill of plain goods. No. 5584.

WANT position as assistant superintendent, cost and general mill man, or designer. Clemson College graduate, two years experience as cost and general mill man. Best references. No. 5585.

WANT position as overseer cloth room. Seven years' experience on prints, scrim, sateen, shirting and dress goods—warp and filling float—in marquisettes and various dobby goods. Best of references. No. 5586.

WANT position as slasher. Familiar with fancies, warping and long chain beaming. Thirty years experience—16 years overseer. Was six years with Dan River Mills at Schoolfield, Va. Good references. No. 5587.

WANT position as roll coverer. Best of references. No. 5588.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Age 43. Graduate on warp preparation and plain weaving. Four terms vocational training. I. C. S. course in carding, spinning and weave room calculations. Married and the best of references. No. 5589.

WANT position as carder or spinner. Experienced. I. C. S. course in cotton carding and spinning. Best references. No. 5590.

WANT position as overseer plain or fancy weaving, or as designer or assistant designer. Know C. & K. looms, dobby and jacquard weaves. Trained technically in Georgia Tech. Age 34. Not afraid of work. Go anywhere in the South. Best of references. No. 5591.

WANT position as superintendent carded or combed yarn mill. 15 years experience with carded and combed yarns. No. 5592.

WANT position as overseer spinning, white or colored work. Also experienced in silk spooling, warping and winding. Age 32. Worked at Judson and Dunbar mills, Greenville, S. C., several years. References, all for whom I've worked. No. 5593.

WANT position as cotton man and shipping clerk. Experienced and well qualified. Have been handling 40,000 bales. No. 5594.

WANT position as overseer carding or spinning, but prefer spinning. Experienced on both white and colored, coarse or fine cottons,—and silk warping and reeling. A Mason, a church man, I. C. S. graduate. Can give the very best of references. No. 5595.

WANT position as overseer cloth room, or as second hand in large mill. Age 42, married, efficient, strictly sober, and familiar with all grades of goods. Best references. No. 5596.

WANT position as overseer weaving plain or fancy. Also do designing. Best references. No. 5596.

WANT position as superintendent of carded yarn mill, or assistant superintendent, any kind. Or overseer carding or spinning, or both. Very best references. No. 5597.

JANUARY COTTON CONSUMPTION

Washington, D. C. — The Census Bureau announced that cotton consumed during January totaled 668,389 bales of lint and 68,552 bales of linters compared with 534,352 bales of lint and 59,555 bales of linters in December and 586,142 bales of lint and 56,138 bales of linters in January last year.

Cotton on January 31 was held as follows:

In consuming establishments 1,767,742 bales of lint and 202,736 bales of linters compared with 1,470,892 bales of lint and 176,567 bales of linters on last December 31 and 1,708,646 bales of lint and 226,576 bales of linters on January 31, 1928.

Storage Cotton

In public storage and at public compresses 4,615,337 bales of lint and 82,516 bales of linters compared with 5,315,411 bales of lint and 65,932 bales of linters on December 31 last and 5,013,611 of lint and 58,990 on January 31, 1928.

Cotton imported during January totaled 54,939 compared with 39,630 bales in December last and 41,445 in January, 1928.

Exports totaled 786,645 bales not including linters which numbered 27,226 bales compared with 1,058,013 bales and 30,240 linters in December last and 712,129 bales and 16,806 linters in January, 1928.

Cotton spindles active during January totaled 30,757,552 compared with 30,622,172 for December last and 31,716,746 for January 1928.

CLEMSON TO GET TEXTILE BUILDING

Columbia, S. C.—Provision is made in the general appropriation bill as finished by the Senate finance committee, for the erection of a textile building at Clemson College, it has been learned.

The bill was finally completed at a session of the committee, but it must still be printed and probably will not be formally reported to the Senate until next week. It is to include, however, an appropriation of \$125,000, with authority to borrow an additional \$125,000 for the erection of a modern textile building at Clemson. Counting this \$125,000 appropriation, the totals of the bill, it is understood, will run about \$200,000 above the figures of the House bill which appropriated a total of about \$10,650,000.

No specific provision for the raising of revenue for the Clemson building is understood to have been made by the committee. A proposition that was considered for a tax on cotton mills spindleage for this purpose has been abandoned according to information from members of the committee.

DEPENDABLE MILL SUPPLIES CARRIED IN STOCK

WORTHINGTON

Pumps and Air Compressors

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Textile Mill Supply Co.

Everything in Mill and Factory Supplies

Phones
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CHARLOTTE, N. C.



**When New Fabrics
Are Designed**

*New Heddle frames
are needed too.*

Slow deliveries of new heddle frames can delay new fabrics. Close contact with textile trends permits stocks of anticipated heddle frame parts instantly available for assembly to any required specifications. Test this heddle frame delivery service.

The J. H. WILLIAMS CO.
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FOR GREATER
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IN DESIZING



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POLYZIME

The first thin liquid desizing Extract

POLYZIME "P"

The first purified and concentrated desizing powder. One pound is the equivalent of 100 or more pounds of liquid extracts.

We invite your inquiries on any problems relating to the desizing of cotton or artificial silks.

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Still Another Word or Two about Replacements

It goes without saying that no mill man wants to waste money. Yet many do. They employ methods or machinery that keep their average weaving costs altogether too high. Stafford Automatic Looms have helped many mills to throw off the handicap of excessive costs.

It is a known fact that weaving conditions vary in every mill. These are due to a variety of reasons, the chief of which may be perhaps the lack of proper equipment.

Given an opportunity to study your particular problem, our engineering experts, with many years of experience behind them, may be able to point out to you a way to a more profitable business.

THE STAFFORD COMPANY

Makers of Bobbin-Changing and Shuttle-Changing Looms

READVILLE, MASS.

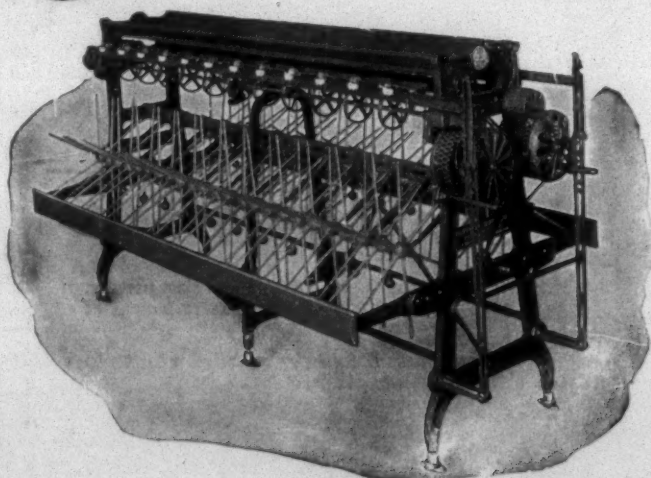
Southern Agent, FRED H. WHITE, Charlotte, N. C.

Paterson Office, 179 Ellison Street, Paterson, N. J.

32



Rayon Skein Winder



—OILLESS SPINDLE BEARINGS—

Sipp winders are equipped with patented oilless spindle bearings.

Features

Oilless
Reversible
Saves wear on ends of the spindle

Noiseless
Renewable

Specially designed to wind
Rayon, Silk and mercerized yarn
from skein to spool

Steel pipe frame construction

Patented rigid traverse motion

Single or double drive

Write for Circular No. 10

Also Rayon Warpers (heavy type) various sizes

Southern Agent

G. G. Slaughter, Charlotte, N. C.



The Sipp Machine Company

Paterson, N. J.

HOME SECTION

SOUTHERN

TEXTILE BULLETIN

Edited by "Becky Ann" (Mrs. Ethel Thomas)

CHARLOTTE, N. C., FEBRUARY 21, 1929

News of the Mill Villages

KERSHAW, S. C.

Kershaw Mill News

Miss Zelma Knight, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Knight and Clyde Connell were married recently, and will make their home near here.

Mr. Blair Snips passed away at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Kindy Faile of Lancaster. He was brought here to Laurel Hill cemetery for funeral, which was conducted by his pastor, B. S. Broom and Rev. F. S. Robinson. Mr. Snips had a great number of friends here and will be missed in this surrounding community.

Miss Annie Lee Shaw and Mr. Foster Trusdale were married last week.

A READER.

Show your friends the Home Section. They'll like it too.

KINGS MOUNTAIN, N. C.

The Dilling Mill is curtailing again. Don't think it will last long though, at least we hope it won't. They ran only three days last week and three this week.

Mr. C. J. Gault has resigned as spinner at the Phenix Mill, and accepted a like position with the Johnston Mill in Charlotte.

Mr. Aaron Jackson died at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Thomas Gregory, at the Dilling, Saturday and was buried in Mountain Rest Cemetery, Sunday. Funeral services were conducted at the home by Rev. C. W. Guthrie, pastor of Grace church, of which he was a member.

Those attending the funeral of Mrs. F. L. Francis at Beaver Dam church, near Shelby, Monday from here, were Rev. C. J. Black, Miss Lettie Bumgardner, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Mauney and children, Mrs. J. A. Davis, Mr. and Mrs. M. L. Conner and children, Mrs. L. E. Conner, Mrs. Irvin Mauney, Messrs. J. E. Mauney,

J. L. Mauney, John Wray, and Griffin Rollins

Rev. C. W. Guthrie and family spent a few days in Statesville and Troy the past week.

The body of Dewitt McDaniel, 14-year-old boy who shot himself at the Smyre Mill, Tuesday, was brought here for burial Wednesday. He had been reared in Kings Mountain; his grand-mother Mrs. Eugene Elliott is living here now. Friends here, blame his rash act to injuries received when a mule kicked him in the head a few years ago; others think he met with foul play.

POLLY.

Remember your friends. Let them see the Home Section after you read it.

CANNELTON, IND.

Cannelton Cotton Mill

Dear Aunt Becky:

We are running full time and hope to continue so, for a good while. Smallpox is raging here in this little village. The assistant post master is quarantined with it at this writing; we are hoping that he will soon be well and back at his post.

The weave room overseer has purchased a new radio set, lately, and he is very much interested in staying home now listening in on the fine programs from different stations.

We are still having plenty of snow up here; we had three snows last week and the ground is covered with snow now, and you bet it is cold, too!

The writer is on the sick list this week with tonsillitis; can still write but can't talk very much.

Aunt Becky, you must visit us sometime. We would all try to make you have a fine visit. Your story gets better each week. I like to read it so much.

GEORGIAN.

CHESNEE, S. C.

Chesnee Mill

Dear Aunt Becky:

I do enjoy the Home Section of the Southern Textile Bulletin, and especially the news from the different mill villages. May I say a few words for ours?

Chesnee Mill is ideally located near the mountains, and is, I think, a most healthful place.

The mill is running full time and the men in charge are doing everything possible to make it the best place to live, in the Carolinas.

Mr. Dan League, who is our overseer of weaving, has moved his family here, and I'm sure he is going to be much happier now that he can be "at home;" we are glad to have them with us.

We are also glad to welcome Mr. Jewell, the night superintendent and his family, to our village.

Mr. Joe Lane had the misfortune to drop a heavy piece of timber on his foot last week while moving same in the mill; he is confined to his bed. We hope he will soon be out again.

The teachers home which was burned a few weeks ago is being replaced with a larger and more convenient one. We are glad the girls are going to have such a nice home.

Our general superintendent, Mr. D. C. Jones, is in New York this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Lint Price, visited relatives here last week-end.

Mrs. D. C. Jones and nephew, Noel Frady, motored to Laurens last week-end.

Miss Williamson, one of our teachers, has organized a "Sunbeam band" and is doing a great work among the little folks. She is one of our most enthusiastic church workers.

BETSY.

Read the Home Section—then pass it along.

Becky Ann's Own Page

EPITAPHS

Stung to Death

Here we pay honor to Horace McKee,
Who was stung one day by a bumble bee;
Angered, he rushed at the bee with a stick
Forgetting he had the whole drove to lick.

Sassed the Cop

Here lies the body of darling Izzy
He had drunk until he felt quite dizzy;
Up stepped a Cop with a great big club,
Said Izzy: "Ah g'wan,—you shust a big dub."

A Magic Exit

Here lies the body of Edward Barkett,
Who lost his life on the Magic Carpet;
Tired ad weary, he sat down to rest,
But away flew his soul to the land of the blest.

LUCY ANN.

He Was Thankful

Here lies my wife, without bed or blanket,
Dead as a door-nail, the Lord be thankit.

He Rolled the Bones

Here lies the body of Johnny Jones
Who was too tricky when rolling the bones.

CLIFFSIDE.

And So He Wept

Neath this green mound now lies my wife
Released as I am from earthly strife.
I know my tears can't bring her back,
Therefore I weep—alas alack!

A Shoe for a House

Here lies an old woman who lived in a shoe,
The rent was so high, 'twas the best she could do.
'Tis well she died in Nineteen-ten
For a shoe, today, would have bought a house then.

Hated the K. K. K.

Here lies what is left of Roughneck Hoke,
Against the Ku Klux Klan, he spoke
He tried to stop a Klan parade,
And now he sleeps beneath the shade.

L. M.

Remember your friends. Let them see the Home Section after you read it.

BECKY ANN A BASKETBALL FAN. ENJOYS TOURNAMENT AT GREENVILLE

When Mr. Clark told me to go to Greenville for the big basketball tournament, I thought: "Shucks, I don't keer fur no sich foolishness." But in corse I went, an' law sakes! I wuz thrilled to the eend of mi toze, an' am henseforth an' ferever, a basketball fan.

The daily papers have told all erbout the games, the scores, an' the champeens, so I'll jest menshun some things they overlooked. There ain't a finer play place no whar than that Textile Hall, an' I shore wish Charlotte had one. With a few basketball turnments, an' hundreds of peepil paying 50 cents mornin', afternoon, an' night to see the games, fur three days it wouldn't take long to build a nice play house, an' I'm reddy to pay my part—pervided Mr. Clark furnishes the dough, as he did this time.

Well, I wish I cud draw a picter of the Textile Hall basketball games. There wuz four teams playin' at once. It wuz same as a two-ring circus, an' in tryin' to watch both rings, you'd shore miss somethin' good.

At the side of each "ring" a feller sot at a table keepin' the time an' score. He'd ring a bell to start 'em but the only way he cud stop 'em wuz to shoot 'em. When that first shootin' started I give a screech an' started outen thare, but a feller grabbed me an' sed: "Don't git skeered Backy Ann—them's blank cartidges—an' that's jest a signal that the game is over." After that, I sot stedly, an' let 'em shoot all they wanted to.

I wuz rale sorry fur them boy players. The pore things didn't have no clothes, an' had to ware their leetle brother's britches; the size wuz marked in the back—2-4-6-8-9 and so on, in big figgers.

One feller frum Piedmont er Pelzer, I fergit which—he had on a size 2 suit, fell an' purty ni busted a hole in the floor. But in less'n a minute he made the purtiest play you ever seen, an' shore did git some cheerin'.

One bunch of players cum out on the floor wearin' white suits—long pants and white sweaters—I believe it wuz Lanett—an' I sez to my partner:

"Now there's a nice decent, modest bunch of boys; they got some respect fur peepil an' theyselves." But land sakes! I spoke too quick—fur about that time they begun to shed right thare in plain view, an' they pulled off ever stitch of clothes ceptin' their B. V. D's which

had shrunk up till the inside leg seam wuzn't 2 inches long! Then sich playin'! Them boys cud jump same as rubber an' they wuz fast, oh my!

When the game wuz half out, they'd swap bases, an' play the next half.

I wuz proud of the purty gals that played. Them Beacon gals wuz nimble footed shore as you're born, so wuz them from the mills around Greenville, as the score card will show.

I shore hated to leve Greenville Saturday night before larnin' which wuz the champeens of the South—Lanett, Ala., or Pelzer, S. C. But I knowed Jeems wuz a settin' at the depo in Charlotte watchin' fur me or ever trane, an' got away in time to git thare about 1:00 Sunday mornin' tired, sleepy an' happy.

THE WEAVERS MEETING IN SPARTANBURG

I had a hard time pullin' myself frum the basketball tournament at Greenville to go to the weavers' meeting, Friday at Spartanburg; but, Spartanburg folks are so love'y you jest fergit everbody else an' everthing when you stop there. An' I guess that's the reasin bad weather never stops peepil, when there's somethin' doin' in Spartanburg. You allers think "Well, I'm the only fool that'll start out in sich weather," but when you get thare you'll find plenty more! Why even Mr. Hardeman frum Newberry, wuz there—an' believe me, he told 'em a few things, too, an' folks sot up an' listened—specially when a man sed he felt bad an' the work allers run bad on Monday mornin'. Mr. Hardeman told him he "needed a little 'nip." I reckin he meant a little "nap."

Them weavers had a long argiment about how to make starch, an' I think it wood be a good idee for every mother to larn her boys how to do that stunt, while they are young. It ain't no hard job at all, an' Mr. Frank Lockmon, of Lockhart cud a told the hull bunch all about it—only he jest didn't.

Fur as that's consarned, I cud a told 'em myself. I've knowed how to make starch since I wuz ten year old.

Then there wuz a argiment on the value or danger of "blowin' off." Mr. E. A. Franks, the dereckter, shore knowed how to draw them folks out. I cud a told them that "blowin' off" jest natterly follers promotion of fellers a leetle week in the upper story. They air shore to "blow off" or "pop off" about what they have done or air goin' to do,—an' they

try to exert ever ounce of their authority. So much for "blowin' off."

Then them weavers got to quarrelin' about how twill wuz made. Mr. Holcomb, of Rhodhiss, sed the fillin' made the twill. Mr. Franks sed "no sir, the warp makes the twill, cause it's done by harness work." Another man sed there wuz warp-face twill, an' fillin'-face twill, an' sed both of 'em wuz right, an' that stopped the dispute.

The dinner in the big dining rume wuz nice an' the "Carolina Humming Birds," of Spartanburg, entertained us with sum good singin'—like we hear over the radio.

But after the dinner, everybody wuz too full fur utterance, an' Mr. Franks had a hard time gettin' 'em to do more'n grunt. But it was a good meeting and a large number present.

Mr. Black, superintendent of Beaumont, Mr. Becknell, superintendent of Arkwright Mills, an' other leadin' mill men of Spartanburg jest radiated good will an' friendliness, boosted their town in every possible way. An' I say "Hurrah fur Spartanburg."

One of the most enjoyable featers of the weavers' meetin' wuz my ride back to Greenville with Mr. E. A. Franks, who is one fine man. I shere appreciated his courtesy to me.

AUNT BECKY ANN.

CAROLEEN, N. C.

I think from the weather here Mr. Ground Hog must have seen his shadow; we've had a real snow and lots of rain since he came out.

The Caroleen - Henrietta High School girls basket ball team, defeated the Forest City High team, by the score of 28 to 15, in a fast game played at the new gym Tuesday night; a large crowd attended.

Mrs. H. R. Holland entertained the Women's Home Demonstration Club, at her home Tuesday afternoon at 3:30. The demonstration being the making of tea and coffee. Miss Howard, the county demonstrator and a large number of ladies were present. At the close of the meeting a delightful salad course and coffee was served. It was an enjoyable occasion.

The Sandy Run Sunday school convention met at the Cliffside Baptist church on Sunday, February 3, there were about 600 present. Dr. Davis delivered a fine message on the Bible. He is president of the Boiling Springs Junior College and a wonderful speaker. The music was fine; the Caroleen Quartet, composed of Mr. Patrick, Mr. Smith, Mr. Williams, and Mr. English, sang which added much to the music. Mr. Howard Hawkins and Mrs. Spatt,

sang a duet. Mr. H. R. Holland is music director and Mr. Roauch is pianist of the Sunday school Association.

Caroleen Baptist Sunday school had 285 present last Sunday.

Aunt Becky, we are getting our tennis courts ready; come over and we will have a game.

RED.

VALLEY FALLS, S. C.

Dear Aunt Becky:

We are getting on just fine with only a few cases of sickness.

Mrs. Wilson is real sick. We hope she will soon recover.

We have a few problems, the hardest of which are worked out at our night school.

The writer visited friends at Pacolet last week-end.

H. C. Dixon, overseer weaving, was a business guest at Whitney recently, and was very well pleased with the courtesy shown him by Mr. W. L. Sibley, superintendent, also Mr. Carmen, weaver, and Mr. Maddox, second hand. He also visited the weavers meeting in Spartanburg, Friday.

We all feel very keenly the death of one of our former pastors, Mr. Ledford of Dallas, N. C., who died last week.

BOLL WEEVIL.

CONESTEE, S. C.

This is a picturesque scene of hills and dales, and a lovely lake covering 110 acres, where fish abound. The mill nestles on the bank of the stream, and is equipped with both water and electric power.

Mr. Thomas Charles, the president and treasurer, takes great pride in landscape gardening, and when Conestee is decked out in spring regalia, it must make a lovely picture.

The population of Conestee is probably not over 700, but supports four churches. There is a good school, a recreation building, a picture show, a nice store and a post office.

P. B. Moore, is superintendent. I had a delightful visit with Mrs. Moore and went with her to a Valentine party given by the teachers and mothers, which was very enjoyable. The sandwiches were very dainty and the Russian tea (something new to me) was delicious. Mrs. Moore is a wonderful woman, interested in her home and in the community, and is a general favorite.

E. T. Trammell, overseer carding, has been here 32 years. He doesn't look his age, either. C. J. Tucker is second hand.

T. F. Forrester, overseer spinning, learned to doff here when he was 10 years old; G. B. Hitley, is second

hand; B. N. Cooper, overhauler and C. J. Staton and Clarence O. Vaughn, young section men, are all interested in their work, and will probably get to the overseer's desk some day.

J. A. Rogers is overseer weaving, with L. R. Wooten, second hand; J. H. Rogers, overseer the cloth room, and F. M. Crowe, master mechanic.

Conestee Mill has 20,000 spindles and 550 looms. The product is drills and sheeting.

Mr. Moore saved me the expense of the trip back to Greenville, by having his son take me back, for which I was very grateful. Everybody is always nice to

"AUNT BECKY."

WESTMINSTER, S. C.

Oconee Mills

Dear Aunt Becky:

Everything seems to be progressing nicely at present, with a few changes being made. Mr. White of the Kenneth Mill of Walhalla but formerly of Greenville has moved to our village taking the day job overseer weaving. Mr. Jack Welborn former overseer has taken night overseer job. Mr. Flimmons former night overseer has returned to Greenville. They have many friends here who regret their departure.

We welcome Mr. and Mrs. White to our town. But still we are sorry for Mr. Jack Welborn for we are sure night work will pull some of that fat off.

Mr. J. V. Owens, carding overseer, suffered a stroke of paralysis several weeks ago. But he is some better at present.

Our company has bought a new Ford truck lately. She's a sweet running thing all right.

Mr. T. L. O'Kelly who has been in declining health for some time is still confined to his room, but is able to sit up some. His many friends wish for him a speedy recovery.

Mr. Vascoe Julian suffered an attack of appendicitis, but is able to be on the job this week.

Mrs. Annie Smith and children, Mr. and Mrs. Harold Williams of Walhalla visited their father, grand-father, uncle and aunt, Saturday—Mr. W. P. O'Kelly and Mr. and Mrs. T. L. Hare. A nice radio program was enjoyed by those visiting—also Miss Myrtle Dickson, Mr. T. T. Posey and Miss Louise Melton.

Some nice letters in the Bulletin lately. Aunt Becky, you sure have a nice bunch of correspondents. So many nice letters from so many places. Especially do we enjoy "Blue Bird" and "Billie Jo's" nice letters; it seems so much like hearing from home to hear from them. "Sunshine" wants to hear from "Sparky."

SUNSHINE.

SELMA, ALA.**California Cotton Mills Company**

Dear Aunt Becky:

We are glad to report that our popular general manager, Mr. J. W. Corley is improving. He was taken seriously ill on Friday night of last week. We feared for a while that he would have to undergo an operation, but we are mighty glad that he escaped this.

Also glad to report that Mr. W. R. Cook our superintendent, is getting along fine from an attack of rheumatism. He is a wonderful man and everybody wants to know about him when he fails to put in appearance. We all sincerely hope he will never be troubled with it again.

Mr. Tom Tinnemon had the misfortune to sprain an ankle but is back on the job.

We are going to do something here and everybody is bending every effort to start up all the new equipment and these efforts are bringing results.

Our boys played a fast and furious game of basketball but went down before the Retailers, by a small score. Little Miss Maxine Hooker entertained the teams with acrobatic stunts during rest periods.

The girls club will have a regular meeting on the night of the 14th, and a surprise is awaiting them. On that night Mr. W. R. Cook will present to them a hand painted picture of outdoor scenery; Edwin Hooker a natural artist, is the painter and donor. The club is an organization for us people but don't think that we don't have visitors from all over town. Next week I will tell you what they had to say about the picture. I can't at this writing, state how many members the club has, but am going to find out and tell you all about it.

HOOKS.

(A letter addressed to you at Selma, Ala., has been returned, "unclaimed." Let us have your correct address, please.—Aunt Becky).

CHESTER, S. C.**Eureka Mill News**

The Ladies Class of the Second Baptist Sunday school gave the Men's class a supper in the old store building Saturday night; it proved to be a most delightful event.

Mrs. Ora Woods was called to her home in Clinton, S. C., because of the illness of her mother, Mrs. Ida Smith.

We are sorry to report the death of Mrs. Rosetta Bailey who died of heart trouble early Sunday a. m., at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Willie Davis; interment was made at Spartanburg, Tuesday.

Mrs. M. E. Mills, of Charlotte,

spent the week-end at the home of her son, Mr. C. B. Mills.

LEDO RIALB.**HUMBOLDT, TENN.****Avondale Mill**

Mr. F. M. Crabtree motored to Covington, Tenn., Sunday, and visited relatives.

Mr. D. L. Scott and family were visited by friends from Bemis, Tenn., Sunday afternoon. The visitors were: Mr. and Mrs. McClaren, James, Ralh and Mary. Also Mr. and Mrs. G. D. Cobb.

Mr. J. T. Ledbetter and family motored to Dyersburg, Tenn., the past Sunday.

We were pleased to have, as visitors to our mill and community, last Thursday, Mrs. Irene Jackson, of Jackson, Tenn., and Mrs. Hammonds, the Metropolitan nurse, of Bemis, Tenn.

Also, among those who visited the mill were Mr. H. F. Jones, manager of several mills in Georgia, Tenn., Ala., and Mr. Joe Williams (known as "the Trouble Finder.")

Popular Couple Weds

Mr. Roy Crabtree and Miss Frances Vandiver, were married Saturday night, February 2nd; the ceremony was performed by Rev. Bowden, of Humboldt. The newlyweds are staying with Mr. Crabtree's parents.

Dinner Party

Miss Kathleen Brookins entertained several of her little friends with a dinner party Wednesday night, February 6th. The party was in honor of her tenth birthday. A delicious dinner was served, after which the guests enjoyed many games. Those present on this occasion, were: Kathleen Brookins, Corinne Ledbetter, Betty Magaret Scott, Ruth Ledbetter, Lonnie Brookins, and Murtaw Cantrell.

Mr. Flowers Resigns

Mr. Joe Flowers has resigned as overseer of spinning, at night. Mr. Flowers has taken a job in Dyersburg, Tenn. Mr. Loyd Meeks has the former position of Mr. Flowers. We are glad to see Mr. Meeks "pushing forward" and hope he will be interested in his new work.

Sad Death Occurs

Mrs. Frank Byrd, who was injured by a truck Saturday morning, died at her home, Saturday night. The funeral services were held Monday afternoon at two o'clock. There many beautiful floral offerings from those who knew and loved her. She is survived by her husband and two sons of Avondale and Mrs. Clarence Briggs of Charlotte, N. C.

New School Building Opens

We are very proud to say that, at last, our school building is completed. Part of the grades have already moved in and certainly ap-

preciate their new home. It is attractive, both inside and out.

Y. P. C. A. Plans Party

The Young People's Christian Association is planning a Valentine party for Thursday night. The best dressed person will receive a party.

Concluding News

Mr. D. L. Scott and family "tried out" a new Dodge last Sunday afternoon. We judge from the condition of Mr. Scott's neck, that Mrs. Scott has already made the first payment.

RUBY.

Everyone in the mill will enjoy the Home Section. Give away your copy after you finish it.

GASTONIA, N. C.**Smyre Mill Community News**

Sunday services at Smyre church were well attended at both the morning and evening worship hour. Mr. N. W. Holland's class of young men carried the attendance banner in Sunday school.

Rev. W. A. Newell, presiding elder for the Gastonia District was present and presented certificates of credit to those who attended the Cokesbury Training school held at Lowell last week, as follows: N. W. Holland, M. C. Ewing, Mrs. M. C. Ewing, Charles Ewing, Misses Edna Ewing, Nell Ewing, Lucille Cox, Ersie Ratchford, Audrey Ratchford, Fuschia McGinnas, Gertrude Joy, Monna Joy, Mabel Joy, Mary Robinson, Annie Brown, Rev. A. W. Lynch, Marshall Dilling, J. P. Rowland, Bynum Short, F. L. Davis, Mesdames Ben Leonhardt and J. F. Strange, making a total of twenty-two credits for Smyre Sunday school, which was the largest number going from any.

Rev. Mr. Newell brought a very helpful message to a large congregation at the eleven o'clock service. The first chapter of the book of Romans was used as the basis for this message of inspiration.

A very interesting feature was the baptismal service for Martha Ellen Lynch, the baby daughter of Rev. and Mrs. A. W. Lynch.

At the conclusion of the preaching service, the second quarterly conference for Smyre church was held. The reports from the various departments of the church showed that progress was being made in all the different phases of the church.

The Womans Missionary Society held their regular monthly meeting at the community house, Tuesday night. Mrs. S. A. Lanier had charge of the program and was assisted by Mrs. Holland and Mrs. Dilling. During the social half hour following the devotional and business program, the hostess, Mrs. E. L. Vanpelt, served cake and cream.

For Her Children's Sake

By

MRS. ETHEL THOMAS

(Continued from Last Week)

As Sam lifted his eyes he caught Emily's gaze of glad approval, and then saw a shadow of pain and regret flit across her countenance. Had he begun his reform too late, he wondered?

The dinner was a great success. Emily lingered in the kitchen with Aunt Mandy, after the others had gone out, and presently Sam returned, and stood in the door, unobserved.

"Aunt Mandy, tell me how this all happened. How came Sam to fix up like this after I left?" Emily asked.

"Hoo! Honey," laughed Aunt Mandy. "When a man's fections git stirred up attar a long slumberin' spell, hit sho' gwine er put a move on 'im." Emily turned cold. She didn't dare ask any more questions. She didn't understand how Aunt Mandy could accept the situation so good-humoredly. She would have expected her to resent Sam's interest in another. It seemed that her whole world was going wrong.

Aunt Mandy, having learned that Mollie was Beverly's sweet-heart, and having caught an inspiration of what had urged Sam's reform, chatted on happily, hoping to tear down the barriers between her beloved "white folks."

"Men sho am funny critters, Honey. Haf de time dey doan know what they want 'twell dey can't git it. Den dey set dem selves attar de onpossible. wid all de inergy o' grim death. Hoo! It sho do tickle dis niggah to watch de perceedings."

Sam thought he'd better speak.

"Emily, fill a basket to take home with you; then we'll let Aunt Mandy call in the colored folks to finish her dinner."

"That will be nice." Emily smiled turning round and facing him. He was really handsome, she thought, towering head and shoulders above her, his clothes a perfect fit, his collar spotless and his tie a bewitching tint of blue. Why hadn't he always cared for his appearance, she wondered.

"Emily, couldn't we slip off and — and go hunting hickory-nuts?" he whispered, coming near her. And, now that she saw a possibility of her wish coming true, Emily's heart almost failed her.

"I—I—perhaps we can," she faltered.

"I'll get your cap and wrap," he said, eagerly, hurrying away, and presently they were stealing away up the mountain-side, each believing that a great sacrifice must be made, to insure the happiness of the other.

Emily was again amazed over the courtesy and forbearance of her husband. He did not take any liberties; seemingly had no thought of or wish to touch her, more than to assist her over rough places, which he did as

Nobody's Business

By Gee McGee

SMART ALECKS

A Smart Aleck is a guy who thinks he knows ten times more than anybody else knows, when as a matter of fact, he's the only person in a crowd that thinks he's not half-witted.

The youngster who meets you in the road, and intentionally shaves your fenders with his fenders just to scare you, is called a Smart Aleck by the party of the first part, and a darned fool by the party of the second part, meaning the old man and his old lady in the car that got frightened.

Uncle Joe came home a few nights ago and said: "Look-y here, Minervy. Don't you never trade no more at Hittem & Missem's store. I went in there and called for a can of pink salmon and paid for that kind, but that little Smart Aleck, Lite Waite, gave me a can of clams, and he knowed it at the time, too."

Among the many other things that nominate a fellow for the office of Smart-Aleck is a continued effort to kiss a girl that don't do nothing like that. . . . (There are several country girls in the United States like that even if it has become stylish to smoke a cigarette instead of eat a ball of candy.)

A 100 per cent Smart Aleck will poke ice down a girl's back, and ask her if she's got one or two pockets in her teddies, and wear false mustache at a carnival, and laugh at an old man who walks kinder wobbly, and call his mother "the boss," and wash his hands in the finger bowl and tell everybody he knows better.

Very few Smart Alecks ever attend church, but in case they do happen at one, in order that they might maintain their reputation, they drop a button in the collection plate, and invariably walk out of the church while the preacher is preaching.

There are very few Smart Alecks over 21 years of age, but there are some up in the forties. Just last week, I saw an old bachelor tickling a flapper with a broom straw (under the chin, of course) and when she found out what it was, he gave her a slab of chewing gum.

Our little city suffered a sad accident the other afternoon. A flapper got her skirt hung on an automobile door and called for help. No less than 14 men and 3 preachers got nearly smothered to death in the rush.

When you see a man riding on a street car you can just put it down that he has never been able to make the first payment on an oil buggy, and when you see a woman and her younguns on a street car, 9 times out of 10, the old man has the family installment off somewhere he's got no business.

We run our dining room on the Piggly-Wiggly plan; everybody just waits on himself.

Passing stuff around promiscuously is powerful troublesome when a feller's busy eating. Of course, when a person can't reach what he or she wants on our table, we don't think hard of him or her if they get up and walk around and get the collards. This may be contrary to etiquette, but just think of the time we save, and rations too. Strangers frequently do without rather than Piggly-Wiggly.

MARION, N. C.

Clinchfield Mills

Our community was saddened Saturday, when it was learned that Mr. L. G. Price, a senior deacon of Clinchfield Baptist church, had passed away. He was 71 years of age and had been a member of the Baptist church more than 50 years. Funeral services were conducted from his late residence Sunday afternoon at 3:30, by Rev. A. A. Walker, his pastor. Interment was in Dysartsville cemetery.

Mr. R. E. Loudermilk was called to Charlotte last week on account of the death of his brother-in-law, Mr. George H. King.

Misses Ray and Maude Gills visited friends in Asheville, Saturday.

Mr. Hamp Hall has been promoted to section man in No. 1 card room.

"Aunt Becky," I can promise you quite a number of subscribers anytime you can come. **IKEY.**

(Will arrange that visit soon as I can.—Aunt Becky.)

CRAWFORD, GA.

Dear Aunt Becky:

I have just finished reading one of your books; it sure was good.

Our Sunday school was well attended, Sunday and we had a good sermon, too.

Mrs. Callie Smith is visiting her son, Mr. Jack Smith.

The friends of Mr. and Mrs. Ed Christy sympathize with them in the loss of their baby daughter.

Mrs. Parker is on the sick list.

Mrs. Lula Smith and Mrs. Cassie Pledger visited Mrs. Sam Smith, Sunday afternoon.

We welcome Mr. and Mrs. Charlie Bates back to our community.

Mrs. Susie Price visited Mrs. Ed Christy, Sunday afternoon.

We had some snow one day recently—the first of the winter—and the children sure did enjoy playing in it.

A SCHOOL GIRL.

LAUREL HILL, N. C.

Dear Aunt Becky:

The story is getting so good I can hardly wait for it. Five different families read my Home Section every week.

Mr. Lemuel Shankle, night overseer spinning happened to a bad accident Sunday; while out riding, he lost control of his car and it turned over. He has several cuts about the head and face. His nephew, Dewey Shankle, who was with him, was also hurt. Both are in the hospital at Hamlet.

Mr. E. H. Bass has a new radio and you can bet they have lots of company.

Mr. G. C. Ammons and family, have moved

tenderly as in their days of courtship. At last Emily cried out:

"Oh, Sam, Sam,—if only you had been this way always; if only you had improved the place and yourself long ago."

"Yes—but don't worry," he answered, evenly. "Don't blame me—and don't blame yourself. I think it was all for the best." He knew that under no other circumstances would he have waked up, and was thankful. She felt that he was glad to have been left alone!

CHAPTER XV

Sam and Emily found it exceedingly difficult to keep up a conversation. In Emily's breast raged a battle of fierce rebellion, and silence seemed to be alone safe; so, they trudged almost in silence and keeping under subjection pent-up feelings and emotions that boiled and seethed impatiently under the leash of control.

Emily covertly watching the tall, stalwart man by her side, was filled with apprehension; his steady gray eyes, firmly compressed lips and stern silence was far more terrible than his old passionate, stormy bossism. Emily was finding the study of her husband a very interesting subject. Why didn't he assert his rights as of old? Why didn't he declare his law supreme and demand her allegiance? Emily felt that to hear him say "damn" would be unspeakable relief!

"I—I—Sam, won't your guests think us ill-bred if we desert them like this?" she finally stammered, hoping to arouse him to speech.

"Maybe so," he assented readily and paused. "The hickory nuts are further up, but if you are tired, or wish to go back, why we will go," and he leaned against a large oak tree and looked down upon her with a tantalizing smile of indifference.

"Sam—" faltered Emily; "What has changed you so?"

"Am I changed? And is it for better or worse?" he asked.

"Oh, you are not the same at all. I'm so glad; you are improved so much—and you have done wonders at home. I never was so surprised." Sam did not answer, but was watching her, listening hungrily, trying to find some sign of her awakened regard for him. Emily continued as they started back down the mountain side:

"I hope you'll be as happy as man can be some day, Sam. I'm sorry I treated you as I did in leaving, but I could see no other way."

"Let that pass, Emily. That's a day I try to forget; but it was the best thing you ever done for me." Sam meant that he would never have come to his senses had not just those circumstances and George Beverly combined to bring him to a realization of himself and his unworthy attitude toward his family.

Emily staggered under the thought that he was confessing his relief in getting rid of her and turned white as death as she answered:

"Yes, Sam, I realize that, and I'm glad you are sincere and honest enough to confess it."

"Life has been a terrible mistake," he said. "I wonder if things will ever change and will I reap the reward I crave," and his voice grew very tender, though he looked straight ahead and not at Emily, who was wondering how she could manage to release him, so that he might be free to marry the widow. She resolved to ask Ray.

"Maybe the tangles will all straighten out somehow, Sam," she replied with a choke in her voice. "I am just as miserable as you are. Do you think we—we—could—could manage a divorce?"

"A divorce?" he exclaimed. "Good God! Emily—on what grounds?"

"I—I—don't know," she faltered. "I don't know much about such things and I'd hate to have such a scandal; but we only have one little life to live and it's awful to live like this."

"It's up to me, I guess, to furnish you real grounds for divorce." And Sam's voice was as cuttingly cold as ice.

"Remember our children!" she cried. "Oh, Sam, remember Paul and Paula."

"Certainly! Well, I've got a thousand dollars insurance, and my will is made. I might blow my head off as I have no brains to blow out." And Sam laughed bitterly. "Life is a d—d failure, anyhow, and hell can't be any worse." Emily shuddered.

"Oh, there's no hell—except what we get right here—this is it, Sam. But you're not going to kill yourself. You'll act your part like a man, just as you have set out to do and leave the rest to God."

"Emily, you've read a lot; maybe you know better than I do; but the thought of an eternal, burning hell—is ever before me. I feel in my soul there is one, or will be, and—No—I can't risk a death that would send my soul to the devil. I'll fight on, win or lose, and be a man—not a whimperin' simpleton or an idiot." And Sam squared his shoulders and threw back his head with the light of battle in his eyes.

Emily's soul leaped with joy, and her admiration for her husband burst into a great flame. She did not wonder that Mollis cared for him, and began to look ahead to long, weary, lonely years, without him.

They were now back at home, where the twins ran to meet them, making a picture that Beverly and Mollie were covertly admiring from a crevice in the door.

"Oh confound all!" whispered Beverly as they drew near; "There's nothing doing. Sam's fighting blood is up—he's in a dickens of a stew, and Mrs. Trent is white as a sheet. Mollie, can't you take her aside and lam some common sense into her? Mollie shook her head sadly:

"I think we spoiled everything by our interference. We ought not to have teased that sensitive woman."

"Well, for God's sake, tell her we were just teasing!" he cried.

back here from Millen, Ga., to the delight of their many friends.

The Club met with Mrs. E. H. Bass, last week, and had a nice social hour, after business was dispensed with.

Mr. and Mrs. John Salmon motored to Fayetteville, Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Tom Cook and children of Effingham, S. C., are spending some time with Mr. and Mrs. Bob Cook.

Mr. Mack Hickman, day spinner, has been right sick for the past week, but is now much improved. Also, Mrs. Emily Dampier, is recovering from a two-weeks illness.

Lets hear more from Bennettsville. I used to live there and like to hear from them.

ELMA.

OPP, ALA.

Opp and Micolas Cotton Mills

Dear Aunt Becky:

Please allow me to make some corrections in names of overseers, at Opp. Mr. Johnson, is overseer day weaving; Mr. Waters (instead of Walters) is overseer night spinning; Mr. Beckam (instead of Beckon) is night mechanic.

Mrs. Gay has a very sick daughter, otherwise the health of Opp community is very good, at present.

Our hunter, Mr. Creel, was seen at Green Bay, with boots and a leather vest on, but he had no game. Sorry Mr. Creel. Try again.

Mrs. W. A. Smith, of Micolas, has a very sick grand-daughter.

Mr. J. E. Hendley has a new Chevrolet.

Mr. O. G. Holley took a long walk Sunday. Mr. G. W. Robbins could not accompany him for he was afraid he'd ruin his new shoes.

A party went to take Mr. C. W. Middleton for a ride, but he couldn't get in the car! He only weighs 270.

We saw Mr. W. A. Smith running through a field the other day. Thought he was chasing a rabbit—but he was trying to recapture his pig.

We heard music from Charlotte over the radio, one night recently, and it made us think of Aunt Becky.

Aunt Becky, if you'll come to see us, we'll get lots of subscribers for you.

BROWN EYES.

THE ELIZABETH MILLS

(The following was published in Mill News, November 6, 1916—more than 12 years ago. We wonder if the same men are still "on the job?" Let's hear from "Miss Elizabeth." — Aunt Becky.)

The Elizabeth village stands on a hill,

With a church and a schoolhouse right near the mill.

Mr. Suttle, the super, without undue haste

Looks after the mill and makes little waste. Bumgarner, the spinner, a busy little bee;

Keeps everything nice and just to the T.

And there's uncle Andy, he may always be seen;

For he stays on the job with the baling machine.

Mr. Barneycastle next in the card room we see. He's the man with the goods, and as plain as can be.

Mr. Fennell, the engineer, is machinist, too;
 And you'll always find him with plenty to do.
 The teacher's Viola, a nice little miss;
 Who teaches the big boys—also "little sis."
 There's a store right near, with a lot to eat.
 It is run by Painter; you, he'll nicely treat.
 On Sunday at church, all the people you'll
 meet;
 While Rev. G. Z. Bumgarner, to you will
 preach.

(Author Unknown)

TICKLERS

"The best place to hold the world's fair, is
 round the waist."

"There was a young girl from Pekin
 Who was painfully, painfully thin
 She shunned lemonade
 For she was afraid
 She'd slip through a straw
 And fall in."

"A fortune awaits the man who can put a
 permanent wave in the American flag."

"An automobile ride has put many a good
 girl on her feet."

"Mama—Daddy called the new nurse 'Angel.'
 Will she fly?"

"Yes, darling,—very soon."

"The cockroach has no politics,
 He does not care for fame;
 He has no business in our suit,
 But he gets there just the same."

K. B. J.,

Alexander, City, Ala.

Four things a man must learn to do,
 If he would make his record true;
 To think without confusion clearly,
 To love his fellowmen sincerely,
 To act from honest motives purely,
 To trust in God and heaven securely.

Van Dyke.

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"We've made a mess of things, I am afraid. But I've been thinking, I am sure that Emily loves her husband, or could. I know she is deeply touched. No woman can fool me along that score. Anyhow, she is certainly not indifferent, and that's something. Keep right on with Sam's training. Don't let him lose hope. He must win and win big and eternally. And the reward is worth working for. I think Emily needs a great big romance; she, I judge, is very sentimental and poetical. She is the kind of a woman who needs to be taken by storm. If Sam would give full sway to his feelings and court her with an overwhelming outpouring of his soul, and sweep her to his heart compellingly—well—I just don't think she could stand it." And then George Beverly did what any other man would have done—and got a playful slap for his boldness. But Mollie's cheeks were aflame and George's eyes dancing, when the party came in.

Paul and Paula did not notice the constraint between their parents, but kept up a playful chatter that was delightful. Then the blacks, who were filing out of the kitchen with their hands full of Aunt Mandy's "Thanky dinner" each paused on the back porch and thanked Sam for the treat.

"That's all right—you're good niggers," he smiled back at them, wearily.

Soon Emily began to get restless. She wanted to get away where she could get a breath of air that did not choke her. But the twins insisted that they go all over the house. When she looked at Sam, he nodded pleased approval and said:

"Yes Emily, I wanted you to go all over it. Come on kids—I've got something to show you, too," and they went up to stairs together. Taking some keys from his pocket, Sam handed one to Paula:

"Open your room, Honey, and—I—hope you'll like it." Paula's eyes opened wide as her slender fingers closed around the key.

"Now, I do wonder what you've done, Daddy?" she whispered excitedly as she turned the key in the lock. But Sam only smiled and loitered in the passage while Emily and the twins passed in.

"Oh! Oh!" screamed Paula, "Daddy, did you—oh did you fix this for me? Pure white furniture, and my! what a pretty carpet! Daddy!" And Paula bounced out and sprang up with outstretched arms and hugged him tight, while Emily pale with emotion, and Paul whistling in surprise, looked around wonderingly and longingly, toward the door to his own room. Sam saw the boy's wistfulness and handed him a key.

"Daddy, before I look, I want to say that you're a brick, and—and—I'm your friend forever," said Paul, with a queer little catch in his voice. The sadness in his father's eyes made a wonderful appeal to Paul, who felt that somehow his father was not getting a square deal, and he was just beginning to realize it.

(Continued Next Week)